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IN TWO WEEKS.

REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
OLDIERS' ORPHANS.
1872.

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Pennsylvania. Superintendent
of Soldiers' Orphans.
Annual Report of the
Superintendent of Soldiers'

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT

OF
Soldiers' Orphans,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

COMPLIMENTS OF

Jas. L. Paul,

Harrisburg, Pa.

Chief Clerk.

HARRISBURG:
B. SINGERLY, STATE PRINTER.
1872.



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REPORT.

HARRISBURG, November 4, 1872.

To His Excellency, JNO. W. GEARY,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

SIR:—The control of our Schools for Orphans came into my hands by an act of the Legislature on the 1st of June, 1871. After taking a survey of the field before me, I directed orders to be issued for the admission into school of the children above the age of eight years, amounting, in all, to nearly five hundred, whose applications were on file in the Department, and some of which had been on file awaiting such orders for several years; and, also, established the rule that in future all children legally eligible as soldiers' orphans should be at once admitted into school upon making proper application to that effect. This action, while it did away with the objection that some children were instructed and cared for by the State, and others not less deserving were denied the privilege, increased the number of orphans in the schools to 4,235 during the year, and left, after all the discharges were made, 3,527 in them on the 31st of May last. The actual number of children in school, and the average number drawing money from the State were greater, during the past year, than they were during any other year since the system of orphan schools went into operation; and yet it is with the highest degree of satisfaction, I am able to inform you, and as you will see in full detail further on in the report, that with the money placed at my disposal by the Legislature, I have succeeded in paying all bills of my own contracting, in meeting every demand upon the Department by payments in cash, in liquidating an outstanding debt incurred by my predecessor in office of \$38,685 15, and in leaving a balance in the State Treasury, at the end of the year, of \$25,431 72.

At my suggestion, the Legislature, last winter, removed the restriction that kept from school children under eight years of age; and all soldiers' orphans, born before January 1, 1866, who have asked to be admitted into our schools have been allowed the privilege. Not a single ungranted appli-

cation, made by a child legally eligible, now remains on the files of the Department. Of course, this policy has increased the number of children in school, and it will consequently tend to swell the expenses of the Department; but the money already appropriated for the current year, although \$40,000 less than it was for several preceding years, will be abundantly sufficient to meet all expected demands, and as the admissions next year must be considerably less than the discharges, the appropriation will admit of a still further reduction.

Having, then, all our destitute soldiers' orphans in school and well cared for, and having plenty of money to pay for them, I submit to you and to the Legislature my second annual report, with sentiments of pride in my native State that has presented to the world such an example of patriotism and benevolence, and with feelings of thankfulness that I have been called, in the providence of God, to be an instrument in the performance of the noble work.

The following is a comprehensive summary of the whole system:

COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY.

Number of institutions in which there are soldiers' orphans,	37
Number of orphans in schools and homes, May 31, 1872...	3,527
Number of orders of admission issued from May 31, 1871, to October 1, 1872	880
Number of discharges from May 31, 1871, to October 1, 1872,	847
Number of orphans in charge of the State, October 1, 1872,	3,482
Number of orders of admission issued since system went into operation.....	7,218
Number of orphans admitted since system went into opera- tion.....	6,429
Number of applicants now on file.....	None.
Probable number of orphans that will be cared for under the system.....	7,000
Cost of the system for the past year.....	\$475,245 47
Whole cost of system since going into operation.....	3,467,543 81
Probable amount of future appropriations that will be needed.....	<u>1,500,000 00</u>

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

This statement shows the exact financial condition of the Department at the end of the school year.

The moneys placed at the disposal of the Department for the year ending May 31, 1872, were as follows:

State appropriation.....	\$520,000 00	
Unexpended balance for 1871.....	10,962 34	
Amount accruing from loans.....	8,400 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 539,362 34
Expended for education, maintenance and clothing	467,260 52	
Expenses of Department.....	7,984 95	
Deficit of 1870 paid.....	38,685 15	
	<hr/>	513,930 62
Balance in treasury to the credit of Department.....		<hr/> <hr/> 25,431 72

Cost of the system for the year ending May 31, 1872.

State appropriation.....	\$520,000 00	
For education and maintenance, including clothing, of children in the schools, at \$150 per annum.....	\$413,562 96	
For education and maintenance, including clothing, of children in the homes, that have received no appropriations from the State, at \$115 per annum.....	26,432 14	
For education and maintenance, including clothing, of children in the homes, that have received appropriations from the State, at \$100 per annum.....	26,591 01	
	<hr/>	
Total for education and maintenance.....	466,586 11	
For partial relief.....	674 41	
For general expenses.....	7,984 95	
	<hr/>	475,245 47
Unexpended balance.....		<hr/> <hr/> 44,754 53

It is proper to observe in connection with this statement that while there has been, the past year, a larger number of individual children, and a larger average number of children in the schools than during any previous year, there has also been a larger proportion of children, as will be seen by comparing the above statement with the statements of past years, in the advanced schools at the highest rates.

PAYMENTS MADE TO DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS.
ADVANCED SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL.	For quarter ending August 31, 1871.....	For quarter ending November 30, 1871.....	For quarter ending February 29, 1872.....	For quarter ending May 31, 1872.....	Total paid schools for education and maintenance, including clothing, from June 1, 1871, to May 31, 1872.....
1. Andersonburg.....	\$4,601 09	\$4,137 80	\$4,228 75	\$4,269 67	\$17,237 31
2. Bridgewater.....	4,751 09	4,756 04	4,770 57	4,453 36	18,731 06
3. Cassville.....	7,285 57	7,780 35	7,861 48	7,822 91	30,853 31
4. Chester Springs.....	7,283 92	7,245 62	6,984 79	7,248 37	28,762 70
5. Dayton.....	7,129 95	8,119 65	7,392 72	7,144 93	29,787 25
6. Emaus.....	362 98	.....	.....	.....	362 98
7. Harford.....	5,542 02	6,272 50	6,065 42	5,686 61	23,567 55
8. Industrial School.....	.....	396 51	623 31	568 64	1,788 46
9. Lincoln Institution.....	3,492 58	3,399 48	3,311 12	3,216 12	13,829 30
10. Mansfield.....	5,167 19	6,248 39	6,452 56	6,679 10	24,547 24
11. M'Alisterville.....	7,762 94	7,780 26	7,818 24	7,418 41	30,779 85
12. Mercer.....	6,876 97	6,887 98	7,100 74	6,972 07	27,837 76
13. Mount Joy.....	7,627 37	8,154 08	8,144 54	8,205 81	32,131 80
14. Phillipsburg.....	4,782 74	5,461 25	6,013 80	5,699 23	21,957 02
15. Soldiers' Orphan Institute.....	8,364 22	8,547 74	8,651 41	8,808 21	34,371 58
16. Titusville.....	5,258 61	6,021 70	6,594 63	6,648 34	24,523 28
17. Uniontown.....	5,045 28	5,687 14	6,068 62	5,941 87	22,742 91
18. White Hall.....	7,353 07	7,765 73	7,806 27	8,026 53	30,951 60
	98,287 59	101,772 22	105,692 97	104,810 18	413,562 96

SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

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PAYMENTS MADE TO DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED. HOMES THAT HAVE RECEIVED NO APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE STATE.

	For quarter ending August 31, 1871.	For quarter ending November 30, 1871.....	For quarter ending February 29, 1872.....	For quarter ending May 31, 1872.....	Total amount paid for the year ending May 31, 1872.....
HOME.					
1. Catholic Home, Philadelphia	\$803 75	\$577 53	\$568 36	\$530 94	\$2,280 48
2. Childrens' Home, York	1,000 00	1,043 67	1,075 00	1,236 25	4,354 92
3. Church Home, Philadelphia.....	854 38	862 80	833 75	833 75	3,384 68
4. Episcopal Church Home, Pittsburg	650 00	533 79	603 75	603 75	2,391 29
5. Industrial School, Philadelphia	603 75	.....	.....	.....	603 75
6. Loysville Orphan Home, Perry	2,271 25	2,058 63	2,085 16	2,141 25	8,556 29
7. St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler.....	754 69	789 85	900 40	974 06	3,419 00
8. St. Vincent's Asylum, Philadelphia.....	172 50	143 75	143 75	143 75	603 75
9. St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland	25 00	83 75	57 50	57 50	223 75
10. Training School for Feeble Minded Children, Media.	172 50	143 75	150 38	147 50	614 13
	7,107 82	6,237 52	6,418 05	6,668 75	26,432 14

PAYMENTS MADE TO DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED.
HOMES THAT HAVE RECEIVED APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE STATE.

	For quarter ending Aug- ust 31, 1871.....	For quarter ending No- vember 30, 1871.....	For quarter ending Feb- ruary 29, 1872.....	For quarter ending May 31, 1872.....	Total amount paid for the year ending May 31, 1872.....
HOME.					
1. Home for Friendless, Lancaster.....	\$1,550 00	\$965 65	\$954 12	\$954 08	\$4,423 85
2. Home for Friendless, Wilkesbarre.....	1,575 00	621 65	784 62	803 85	3,585 12
3. Orphans' Asylum, Lancaster.....	350 00	325 00	225 00	315 22	1,315 22
4. Orphans' Farm School, Butler.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	200 00
5. Orphans' Home, Germantown.....	125 00	125 00	125 00	111 14	486 14
6. Orphans' Home, Rochester.....	175 00	169 50	150 00	150 00	644 50
7. Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf.....	1,689 13	1,551 35	1,460 16	1,502 72	6,203 35
8. Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum.....	650 00	350 27	325 00	325 00	1,650 27
9. Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia.....	1,775 27	1,305 20	1,300 00	1,300 00	5,680 47
10. St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia.....	475 00	516 76	490 11	471 46	1,953 33
11. St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburg.....	250 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	400 00
12. Orthopaedic Hospital, Philadelphia.....				48 75	48 75
Homes that have received appropriations.....	8,464 40	6,030 38	6,014 01	6,082 22	26,591 01
Homes that have received no appropriations.....	7,107 82	6,237 52	6,418 05	6,688 75	26,432 14
Schools.....	98,287 59	104,772 22	105,692 97	104,810 18	413,562 96
Grand totals.....	113,859 81	117,040 12	118,125 03	117,561 15	467,586 11

SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

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OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The law of 1867 requires the Superintendent in certain cases to grant out door relief, not exceeding thirty dollars a year to each child, to destitute soldiers' orphans. The following is a statement of what has been done under this provision of law during the past year. What was done previously does not appear in the records of the Department.

Name of child.	Name of trustee.	Post office address of trustee.	Am't paid.
1. Mary Green.....	Mrs. E. Connell.....	La Grange, Kingessing, Phila	\$30 00
2. Kate Green .....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	30 00
3. Mary A. M'Giffin..	Hon. A. J. Buffington,	Bentleysville, Wash. co., Pa...	30 00
4. Earn't M. M'Giffin	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	30 00
5. Lavina F. M'Giffin	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	30 00
6. Sand'n D. M'Giffin	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	21 91
7. Isadore West.....	Hon. Wm. Hopkins....	Washington, Wash'n co., Pa.,	30 00
8. Myrtilla West.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	30 00
9. Eliza K. West.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	30 00
10. Charles F. Cannon	H. J. Olmsted, Esq....	Coudersport, Potter co., Pa....	30 00
11. F. L. Cannon.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	30 00
12. C. R. M'Garr.....	Alex. M'Laughlin, Esq	Enterline, Dauphin co., Pa....	30 00
13. C. J. Shepley.....	J. M. Means, Esq.....	Shippensburg, Cumb. co., Pa.,	30 00
14. Geo. A. Markley...	A. R. Barlow, Esq.....	Port Matilda, Centre co., Pa....	30 00
15. Emma Shroy.....	Jno. M'Creary, Esq....	Middletown, Dauphin co., Pa.,	30 00
16. J. M'C. Penwell....	Geo. Walters, Esq....	Shippensburg, Cumb. co., Pa.,	30 00
17. H. B. Fry.....	Benj. F. Barnhart, Esq	Ickesburg, Perry co., Pa.....	30 00
18. James B. Blair.....	Rev. E. W. Hutter.....	No. 614 Race st., Philadelphia,	30 00
19. E. M. Blair.....	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	27 50
20. Nathan Harris.....	Rev. O. H. Miller.....	Harrisburg, Pa.....	15 00
21. A. Homer.....	Archib'd Warren, Esq	Lancaster, Pa.....	15 00
22. E. M. Moore.....	C. E. Andrews, Esq....	Butler, Butler co., Pa.....	15 00
23. Jos. M. Kelley.....	Rev. D. Harbison.....	Delmont, Westm'land co., Pa.,	30 00
24. E. C. M'Niel.....	Hon. M. B. Lowry.....	Erie, Pa.....	30 00
25. Anna M. Boyer.....	D. S. Robinson, Esq....	Saltsburg, Indiana co., Pa.....	10 00
Total.....			674 41

EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

By amount appropriated for salaries and incidental expenses..	\$8,400 00
To amount paid inspectors and clerks.....	\$6,000 00
Do.....for postage and telegrams.....	442 47
Do.....for stationery and blank books....	150 02
Do.....for printing.....	139 15
Do.....for transferring pupils.....	00 00
Do.....for funeral expenses.....	237 86
Do.....for traveling expenses.....	500 00
Do.....for office furniture and miscellan- eous expenses.....	515 45
	<hr/> 7,984 95
Unexpended balance.....	<hr/> 415 05

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

In this account is not included the salary of the Superintendent, which is \$1,250. This is paid directly by the State Treasurer.

LOANS MADE BY THE STATE.

Under an act, approved April 15, 1867, \$21,000 were loaned by the State to five soldiers' orphan schools, which they were to re-pay, at the rate of five per centum, quarterly.

This account now stands as follows:

	Loan.	Refunded.	Remaining due.
Chester Springs	\$5,000 00	\$3,750 00	\$1,250 00
Mercer.....	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00
Titusville	5,000 00	3,250 00	1,750 00
Harford.....	3,000 00	1,800 00	1,200 00
Mansfield.....	3,000 00	1,800 00	1,200 00
	21,000 00	13,600 00	7,400 00

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

The appropriations which it is estimated will be necessary for the year ending May 31, 1874, are as follows:

For the education, maintenance, instruction and clothing of

the children \$440,000 00

For the expenses of the Department..... 10,000 00

Amount..... 450,000 00

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

The following tabular statements contain much valuable statistical information concerning the past working and present condition of the system:

STATEMENT I.—Statistics of Orphan Schools and Homes.

SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	PRINCIPAL.	Orders issued.....	Number admit- ted on order.....	Number trans- ferred to.....	Total No. rece'd into school.....	Number trans- ferred from.....	Number dis- charged on age	No. discharged on order.....	Number died.....	NO. IN SCHOOL MAY 31, 1872.		
											Males	Females...	Tot'l both sexes.....
1. Andersonburg.....	Perry	M. Motzer	196	147	7	154	27	1	2	3	67	54	121
2. Bridgewater.....	Bucks	J. Stitzer.....	195	182	28	210	3	34	19	15	77	162	139
3. Cassville.....	Huntingdon	A. L. Guss.....	330	292	157	449	20	158	51	3	116	101	217
4. Chester Springs	Chester.....	W. E. Caveny	147	109	301	410	30	138	44	1	123	74	197
5. Dayton.....	Armstrong.....	H. M'Candless	306	271	94	365	10	114	19	2	127	93	220
6. Emaus.....	Dauphin	W. E. Crull.....	61	52	20	72	57	2	11	2	.....	.....	.....
7. Harford.....	Susquehanna.....	H. S. Sweet.....	294	252	109	361	19	147	27	10	102	56	158
8. Industrial School.....	Philadelphia	Rt. Rev. J. P. Woods.....	3	2	23	25	2	5	1	1	.....	16	16
9. Lincoln Institution.....	Philadelphia	Miss Mary M'Henry, Dir's	116	97	46	143	9	24	19	4	87	.....	87
10. Mansfield.....	Tioga.....	F. A. Allen.....	226	196	67	263	3	61	6	2	115	76	191
11. M'Alisterville.....	Juniata.....	J. H. Smith.....	462	357	162	549	84	170	70	11	118	93	214
12. Mercer.....	Mercer.....	J. G. Whito.....	255	215	14	229	6	19	3	3	111	87	198
13. Mt. Joy.....	Lancaster	J. Kennedy.....	341	295	203	498	71	141	55	4	146	81	227
14. Phillipsburg.....	Beaver	Rev. W. G. Taylor.....	338	267	174	441	81	117	64	2	107	70	177
15. Soldiers' Orph. Insti- tute, in connection with Nort'n Home,	Philadelphia.....	Mrs. E. E. Hutter, Pres't..	445	405	14	419	83	9	73	3	153	98	251
16. Titusville.....	Crawford.....	G. S. Berry.....	350	292	59	351	15	90	40	5	113	88	201
17. Uniontown.....	Fayette	Rev. A. H. Waters	236	210	95	305	7	90	39	2	108	59	167
18. White Hall.....	Cumberland.....	J. A. Moore.....	272	219	221	440	16	114	77	10	153	70	223
19. Schools discontinued	.....	.....	1,091	976	93	1,069	840	112	106	11	.....	.....	.....
20. Partial relief and other cases.....	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	245	.....	221	.....	.....	10	14	24
			5,664	5,111	1,887	6,998	1,383	1,767	726	94	1,833	1,195	3,028

STATEMENT I.—CONTINUED.
HOMES.

HOME.	LOCATION.	Orders issued....	Number admitted on order....	Number transferred to	Total No. rece'd into school.....	Number transferred from.....	No. discharged on age	No. discharged on order.....	Number died....	NO. IN SCHOOL MAY 31, 1871.	
										Males	Tot'l both sexes
1. Catholic Home	Philadelphia	33	27	2	29	21	3	6	.....	.....	18
2. Children's Home.....	York	84	63	4	67	.....	.....	2	.....	20	44
3. Church Home.....	Philadelphia.....	54	43	5	48	9	.....	10	.....	25	27
4. Episcopal Church Home	Allegheny	49	42	.....	42	16	1	4	.....	9	21
5. Home for Friendless.....	Lancaster	199	158	.....	174	124	.....	3	6	23	39
6. Home for Friendless.....	Wilkesbarre	167	123	.....	136	73	.....	19	4	18	40
7. Laysville Orphan Home.....	Perry	247	195	36	231	150	.....	3	1	49	77
8. Orphans' Asylum	Lancaster.....	16	13	2	15	1	1	.....	.....	.....	13
9. Orphans' Farm School	Zellenople, Butler	4	4	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
10. Orphans' Home.....	Germantown	71	62	11	73	56	.....	13	.....	.....	4
11. Orphans' Home.....	Rochester.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
12. Orphans' Home.....	Womelsdorf	116	107	114	121	28	1	15	.....	38	65
13. P. and A. Home for Friendless	Allegheny	76	49	4	53	34	.....	5	.....	8	14
14. P. and A. Orphan Asylum	Allegheny.....	252	218	10	228	143	2	23	6	25	54
15. St. John's Orphan Asylum.....	Philadelphia	56	44	5	49	4	6	17	4	18	18
16. St. Paul's Orphan Asylum	Allegheny	2	2	25	27	19	3	.....	.....	3	5
17. St. Paul's Orphan Home.....	Butler	41	40	6	46	4	2	4	1	28	35
18. St. Vincent's Asylum.....	Philadelphia.....	17	16	.....	16	.....	6	3	.....	4	7
19. St. Vincent's College.....	Westmoreland.....	1	1	8	9	3	4	.....	.....	2	2
20. Training School for F. M. C.	Delaware.....	5	3	8	11	1	.....	.....	.....	6	7
21. Orthopaedic Hospital	Philadelphia	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total for homes.....		1,498	1,218	169	1,387	689	50	127	22	259	499
Total for schools.....		5,664	5,111	1,887	6,998	1,383	1,767	726	94	1,833	3,028
Total for both.....		7,162	6,329	2,056	8,385	2,072	1,817	853	116	2,092	3,527

STATEMENT II.

Showing how many children will be discharged on age during the present and succeeding years, until the schools close in 1882.

	Discharges on age.
Years ending May 31, 1873.....	477
Do..... May 31, 1874.....	523
Do..... May 31, 1875.....	569
Do..... May 31, 1876.....	536
Do..... May 31, 1877.....	493
Do..... May 31, 1878.....	432
Do..... May 31, 1879.....	235
Do..... May 31, 1880.....	124
Do... .. May 31, 1881.....	66
Do..... May 31, 1882.....	6
	<hr/>
	3,883
	<hr/>

The table given above has been compiled with a great deal of care and is believed to be substantially correct. Of course the numbers given will be modified by discharges *by order*, deaths and admissions; but it is thought that these, taken together, will about balance each other, and that the numbers in the table indicate with sufficient accuracy, for all practical purposes, the annual shrinkage of the system.

STATEMENT III.

Showing the number of orders issued, exclusive of discharges and deaths, and the number of applications on file for each age from five to fifteen years, inclusive, to May 31, 1872.

AGE.	Number of orders issued, exclusive of discharges and deaths.....	Number of applications on file....	Total number of orders and applications.....
Five.....years.....	20	.....	20
Six.....do.....	65	13	78
Seven.....do.....	214	52	266
Eight.....do.....	525	23	548
Nine.....do.....	641	4	645
Ten.....do.....	676	1	677
Eleven.....do.....	729	1	730
Twelve.....do.....	707	2	709
Thirteen.....do.....	644	1	645
Fourteen.....do.....	511	1	512
Fifteen.....do.....	494	.....	494
	5, 226	98	5, 327

STATEMENT IV.

Showing the progress and working of the system from its commencement.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	(6 m.) 1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Totals..
Accepted applications rec'd,	1,848	1,697	1,095	436	687	483	465	398	7, 109
Orders issued.....	1,582	1,779	739	467	495	562	734	653	7, 011
Admissions to school.....	1,242	1,575	630	513	549	544	648	628	6, 329
Discharges on order.....	17	57	31	102	100	231	91	224	853
Discharges on age.....	.....	48	85	122	263	400	437	462	1, 817
Deaths.....	4	13	12	10	17	15	20	25	116
Number in school at the close of the year.....	1,226	2,681	3,180	3, 431	3,631	3,529	3,607	3,527	... ..

If we add to the number of children in school at the close of the year, the number admitted the following year, we have the actual number in school for that year. At the close of the year 1871, as seen in the above table, the number of children in school was 3,607, and the number admitted during 1872 was 628, which makes the number in school for 1872, 4,235, a larger number than for any preceding year, and a larger number than will ever be again reached.

STATEMENT V.

Showing the whole number of orders issued for the admission of children from each county.

The whole number of accepted applications received to May 31, 1872, was 7,109. Of these 98 remain on file, as shown by the last table, and the remaining 7,011 have been issued as follows :

Adams, 38; Allegheny, 313; Armstrong, 223; Beaver, 88; Bedford, 100; Berks, 100; Blair, 215; Bradford, 113; Bucks, 63; Butler, 92; Cambria, 105; Cameron 3; Carbon, 31; Centre, 216; Chester, 131; Carion, 190; Clearfield, 64; Clinton, 43; Columbia, 80; Crawford, 119; Cumberland, 97; Dauphin, 188; Delaware, 43; Elk, 6; Erie, 48; Fayette, 154; Forest, 8; Franklin, 63; Fulton, 16; Greene, 14; Huntingdon, 140; Indiana, 147; Jefferson, 146; Juniata, 60; Lancaster, 295; Lawrence, 85; Lebanon, 46; Lehigh, 84; Luzerne, 157; Lycoming, 133; Mercer, 120; M'Kean, 15; Mifflin, 94; Monroe, 52; Montgomery, 54; Montour, 52; Northampton, 51; Northumberland, 83; Perry, 171; Philadelphia, 936; Pike, 3; Potter, 61; Schuylkill, 108; Snyder, 41; Somerset, 18; Sullivan, 15; Susquehanna, 123; Tioga, 185; Union, 57; Venango, 98; Warren, 41; Washington, 92; Wayne, 42; Westmoreland, 85; Wyoming, 45; York, 112.

STATEMENT VI.

Showing the denominational parentage of children.

Of 3,527 children actually in school June 1, 1872, the fathers of 2,940 are reported as members of some church, leaving 587 unconnected with church or not reported.

Of 2,940 thus reported, there were of Methodist parentage, 1,174; Lutheran, 390; Presbyterian, 365; United Presbyterian, 37; Baptist, 190; Episcopal, 140; Catholic, 107; German Reformed, 158; Disciple, 26; Church of God, 28; United Brethren, 75; Tunkers, 13; Congregationalist, 6; Albrights, 4; Evangelical, 34; Protestants, (probably not intended to represent any particular denomination,) 181; Universalists, 4; Friends, 4; Puritan, 3; Unitarian, 1.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE SYSTEM THE PAST YEAR.

The following statements show the operations of the system during the past year:

STATEMENT VII.

Showing applications by counties.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	On file June 1, 1871.....	Received dur- ing year.....	Issued during year.....	Remaining on file June 1, 1872.....
1. Adams	1	1	2	.....
2. Allegheny.....	8	5	12	1
3. Armstrong.....	31	9	36	4
4. Beaver	1	0	1	0
5. Bedford.....	2	12	11	3
6. Berks	3	10	11	2
7. Blair.....	17	8	20	5
8. Bradford	4	9	12	1
9. Bucks.....	.....	1	1	.....
10. Butler	8	6	12	2
11. Cambria.....	8	.....	8	.....
12. Cameron .....	.....	3	3	.....
13. Carbon	4	5	7	2
14. Centre	5	7	10	2
15. Chester.....	7	5	9	3
16. Clarion	12	12	20	4
17. Clearfield.....	2	5	7	.....
18. Clinton	5	2	7	.....
19. Columbia	2	9	10	1
20. Crawford	14	12	23	3
21. Cumberland	7	7	11	3
22. Dauphin.....	7	13	15	5
23. Delaware	1	1	2	.....
24. Elk	1	.....	.....	1
25. Erie.....	2	9	9	2
26. Fayette.....	7	9	15	1
27. Forest .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Franklin.....	5	.....	5	.....
29. Fulton	1	1	2	.....
30. Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Huntingdon.....	8	8	13	3
32. Indiana	16	13	17	2
33. Jefferson.....	23	10	32	1
34. Juniata	1	3	4	.....
35. Lancaster.....	8	11	18	1
36. Lawrence.....	1	6	6	1
37. Lebanon.....	.....	2	2	.....
38. Lehigh	1	5	5	1
39. Luzerne	5	9	14	.....
40. Lycoming	4	10	13	1
41. Mercer.....	2	4	6	.....
42. M'Kean .....	.....	2	2	.....
43. Mifflin.....	5	8	10	3
44. Monroe	5	.....	5	.....
45. Montgomery.....	.....	7	5	2
46. Montour.....	2	1	3	.....
47. Northampton	1	2	3	.....
48. Northumberland .....	.....	9	8	1
49. Perry	4	7	9	2
50. Philadelphia	21	36	39	18
51. Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52. Potter.....	8	3	9	2
53. Schuylkill	3	7	7	3

STATEMENT VII—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	On file June 1, 1871	Received dur- ing year.....	Issued during year	Remaining on file June 1, 1872
54. Snyder	2		2	
55. Somerset	2	1	2	1
56. Sullivan.....	3	3	6	
57. Susquehanna	9	26	34	1
58. Tioga	3	6	9	
59. Union.....	10	14	20	4
60. Venango.....	13	2	13	2
61. Warren	14	4	18	
62. Washington	3	5	7	1
63. Wayne.....	7	8	13	2
64. Westmoreland.....	3		3	
65. Wyoming.....	1	5	5	1
66. York.....				
Total	353	398	653	98

STATEMENT VIII.

Showing discharges and deaths.

SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.	No. discharges on order for year end- ing May 31, '72.	No. discharges on order for year end- ing May 31, '72.	No. of deaths for year ending May 31, 1872.....
1. Andersonburg	1		1
2. Bridgewater.....	14	14	11
3. Cassville.....	36	18	2
4. Chester Springs	36	25	
5. Dayton.....	33	10	
6. Emaus		4	
7. Harford	39	8	
8. Industrial School	3	1	1
9. Lincoln Institution.....	11	10	1
10. Mansfield.....	23	1	
11. M'Alisterville.....	31	9	1
12. Mercer.....	9		
13. Mt. Joy	38	27	
14. Phillipsburg.....	28	4	2
15. Sold. Orph. Inst., in connection with Northern Home.....	5	13	1
16. Titusville	46	21	1
17. Uniontown.....	21	18	
18. White Hall.....	31	16	1
19. Partial relief and other cases.....	40		
	445	199	22

STATEMENT VIII.—CONTINUED.

HOMES.

HOMES.	No. discharged on age for year end- ing May 31, '72.	No. discharged on order for year end- ing May 31, '72.	No. of deaths for year ending May 31, 1872.
1. Catholic Home.....	1	2	.....
2. Children's Home, York .....	.....	.....	.....
3. Church Home, Philadelphia.....	.....	4	.....
4. Episcopal Church Home, Pitsburg .....	.....	2	.....
5. Home for Friendless, Lancaster	2	.....	.....
6. Home for Friendless, Wilkesbarre.....	.....	2	.....
7. Loysville Orphan Home.....	.....	1	.....
8. Orphans' Asylum, Lancaster.	1	.....	.....
9. Orphans' Farm School, Zelienople, .....	.....	.....	.....
10. Orphans' Home, Germantown .....	.....	1	.....
11. Orphans' Home, Rochester.....	1	.....	.....
12. Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf.....	3	5	.....
13. P. and A. Home for Friendless.....	.....	.....	.....
14. P. and A. Orphan Asylum.....	.....	1	2
15. St. John's Orphan Asylum.....	2	3	.....
16. St. Paul's Orphan Asylum.....	2	.....	.....
17. St. Paul's Orphan Home.....	.....	.....	1
18. St. Vincent's Asylum.....	3	.....	.....
19. St. Vincent's College	3	.....	.....
20. Training School for Feeble Minded Children.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Orthopædic Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....
Total homes.....	18	21	3
Total schools	445	199	22
	463	220	25

STATEMENT IX.—CONTINUED.

INSTITUTION.	FOURTH GRADE.			FIFTH GRADE.			SIXTH GRADE.			SEVENTH GRADE.			EIGHTH GRADE.			GRAND TOTAL...
	No. in class.			Total	No. in class.			Total	No. in class.			Total				
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	Total	A.	B.	Total	A.	B.	Total	A.	B.	Total	
1. Andersonburg	13	.....	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	121
2. Bridgewater	18	.....	.....	12	.....	12	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
3. Cassville	24	26	.....	20	.....	20	11	.....	11	8	.....	8	3	.....	3	222
4. Chester Springs.....	21	16	.....	12	12	24	7	.....	7	13	.....	13	2	.....	2	183
5. Dayton	11	14	14	11	14	25	15	13	28	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	193
6. Harford	15	13	.....	16	.....	16	15	.....	15	10	.....	10	5	.....	5	147
7. Industrial School.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
8. Lincoln Institution	12	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
9. Mansfield.....	23	.....	.....	23	.....	23	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
10. M'Alisterville.....	19	15	.....	13	10	23	18	.....	18	8	.....	8	4	.....	4	188
11. Mercer	18	15	.....	11	10	21	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198
12. Mt. Joy.....	11	19	.....	13	10	23	10	15	25	13	11	24	8	17	25	225
13. Phillipsburg	17	.....	.....	10	6	16	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	6	.....	6	152
14. Soldiers' Orphan Institute	16	16	.....	16	16	32	12	17	29	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	228
15. Tusculum	17	14	.....	12	.....	12	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	194
16. Uniontown	21	18	14	13	11	24	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	164
17. White Hall.....	25	24	.....	20	21	41	15	.....	15	11	.....	11	5	.....	5	922
Totals for schools..	285	213	28	218	110	328	147	45	192	104	11	115	36	17	53	2,861

STATEMENT IX.—CONTINUED.

INSTITUTION.	FOURTH GRADE.			Total	FIFTH GRADE.			SIXTH GRADE.			SEVENTH GRADE.			EIGHTH GRADE.			GRAND TOTAL...
	No. in class.				No. in class.			No. in class.			No. in class.			No. in class.			
	A.	B.	C.		A.	B.	Total	A.	B.	Total	A.	B.	Total	A.	B.	Total	
1. Catholic Home, Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
2. Childrens' Home, York.....	10	.....	.....	10	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
3. Church Home, Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
4. Episcopal Church Home, Pittsburg	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
5. Home for Friendless, Lancaster..	5	5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
6. Home for Friendless, Wilkesbarre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
7. Loxsville Orphans' Home.....	14	.....	.....	14	8	.....	8	6	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
8. Orphans' Farm School, Zelienople	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
9. Orphans' Home, Germantown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
10. Orphans' Home, Rochester	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
11. Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf.....	12	.....	.....	12	11	.....	11	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
12. Pittsburg and Allegheny Home for Friendless.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
13. Pittsburg and Allegheny Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
14. St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Totals for homes.....	48	5	.....	53	36	.....	36	13	.....	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	424

The grading, it is only proper to say, was done by the teachers of the different institutions, and the scholarship of the pupils is measured by a higher standard in some schools than in others. The table, therefore, does not indicate with exactness the relative educational standing of the different institutions.

In connection with the table given above, it may be well to present the course of study as now prescribed for the soldiers' orphan schools. The extent to which the several branches are to be taught in the different grades is left to the discretion of the teachers. Advancement will be measured more by *thoroughness* than by *amount*.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Grade.—Spelling, reading, writing and drawing on slates, oral exercises in numbers, object lessons.

Second Grade.—Spelling, reading, writing and drawing on slates, mental arithmetic, four fundamental rules of written arithmetic, object lessons.

Third Grade.—Spelling, reading, writing, drawing, mental and written arithmetic, geography, object lessons.

Fourth Grade.—Same as for third grade.

Fifth Grade.—Same as for fourth grade, with the addition of grammar.

Sixth Grade.—Same as for fifth grade, with the addition of history of United States.

Seventh Grade.—Spelling, reading, book-keeping, elementary algebra, geography, grammar, history of United States, physiology.

Eighth Grade.—Reading, algebra or geometry, grammar, Constitution of United States, natural philosophy or the elements of the natural sciences generally.

Vocal music, declamation, composition and instruction in morals and manners are continued throughout the whole course.

The studies of the course are frequently reviewed as the pupils proceed. Bible classes and Sunday schools have been organized in all the schools, but sectarian instruction is carefully avoided, except where the children are all of one denomination.

In the form of object lessons a large amount of general information is imparted and valuable instruction given in the elements of the different sciences that can be illustrated with objects.

DIPLOMAS.

During the year, I had engraved a very beautiful diploma, which is now granted to those orphans who leave the schools at the age of sixteen, and have, while in the care of the State, studied diligently and borne a good moral character. Each diploma is signed by the State Superintendent and by the principal and teachers of the school where granted. The effect of this proceeding is decidedly advantageous.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS AT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The following paragraph occurs in the report of last year:

As will be seen by the list given on a subsequent page, quite a number of orphans, leaving the schools at sixteen, engage in teaching. A few,

aided by kind-hearted friends, find their way to the State Normal schools, and it has occurred to me that, if the State would make a small appropriation to aid others, who may exhibit special aptitude for the business of teaching, it would be a wise expenditure of money. An appropriation of \$2,000 per annum would probably send ten or twelve of the brightest and best graduates of the orphan schools to the State Normal schools, where they could be fitted for a career of the highest usefulness as teachers. If such a distinction could be conferred as an honor for scholarship and good conduct, it would have a most beneficial effect upon the schools. I heartily recommend such an appropriation.

This recommendation was adopted by the Legislature, and the sum of two thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

An agreement was entered into with the several State Normal schools by which they furnish to the class of orphans to be sent to them, boarding, washing, tuition and the use of text-books, at the rate of \$4 a week, and there are now thirteen of these young ladies and gentlemen, all of great promise, pursuing their studies at the Normal schools, under the wise provision made for them. More than as many more are waiting to be admitted, and I respectfully ask that the appropriation for the coming year be increased to five thousand dollars. I do not know any way in which more good can be done with the money.

It is regretted that the applicants for admission to the Normal schools have been so far almost wholly from one part of the State, but this will not be the case as soon as the matter becomes fully understood in other localities.

EMPLOYMENT AFTER LEAVING SCHOOL.

Great pains have been taken during the past year to ascertain the whereabouts and employments of the orphans who have left school at the age of sixteen. The list inserted in another part of this report exhibits the result. It shows that the great body of them are doing well; and, still, it is a serious thing oftentimes to return these children, especially the girls, at the age of sixteen to their homes and to such surroundings as unfortunately many of them have. All connected with the system have been enjoined to interest themselves in procuring suitable employment for the orphans after they leave school; but it is a question whether, in addition, it would not be good policy to supplement our system by the establishment of one or more industrial schools, where these orphans might be taught useful trades before sending them out into the world to earn a livelihood for themselves. A bill was before Congress at the last session, making provision for incorporating institutions of the kind, under the title of the "Na-

tional Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Industrial Training association," but it failed to become a law. Perhaps, as our State has done so much for her soldiers' orphan children, she might as well do all.

THE SCHOOLS THE PAST YEAR.

Buildings.—The orphan school buildings were, as a whole, very much improved during the past year. New and quite commodious buildings were erected at Titusville. A large addition was made to the buildings at Phillipsburg. Prof. Allen put an additional story on his building at Mansfield, and otherwise very materially improved it. Mount Joy, White Hall, Uniontown, Chester Springs, Mercer and Lincoln institution made additions and repairs of a valuable character and at considerable expense. The other schools made such repairs as it was thought they needed, and in a general way kept their buildings in good condition. Nearly all the homes in which orphans have been placed are, in all respects, model institutions of the kind. Some of them were founded and are supported by particular religious denominations, but others are the outgrowth of the common benevolent sentiment of the communities in which they are established. The names of some of the first ladies of the Commonwealth can be found among the members of their boards of managers.

Clothing.—Up to the past year all the clothing for the children in the advanced schools was purchased and furnished to them by the State Superintendent. Then, as now, each child was allowed twenty-five dollars a year for clothing. The Legislature of 1871, at the request of the present Superintendent, placed the matter of providing clothing for the children in the hands of the principals of the respective schools, declaring it, however, to be the "duty of the Superintendent to prescribe the kind of clothing to be worn by the children in said orphan schools, and to see that each receives an amount of the full value of twenty-five dollars."

The manner in which the first part of the duty enjoined upon the Superintendent was performed can be seen by reference to "official circular, No. 5," appended to this report. The requirements of this circular were in the main cheerfully conformed to by those to whom it was addressed.

The principals of the schools are required to expend *one-sixth* of all the money they receive from the State in clothing for the children. In order to show that this was done, they presented vouchers, now on file in the Department, for all money paid out for clothing; and also issue rolls containing the list of articles each child received and their cost price. This, with careful inspection, seems all that is necessary in order to secure accuracy in the accounts.

The following table shows the amount allowed the different schools for clothing and the amount actually expended, as it appears from the issue

rolls. The aggregate amount expended is \$15,221 70 in excess of the amount allowed. Some of the schools, conspicuously the Soldiers' Orphan institute and the Lincoln institution, have drawn largely upon their other resources to furnish their children with the full supply of clothing they thought good taste demanded they should have ; and none of them have permitted their expenditures for clothing to fall more than a few dollars below what the State gave them to be thus expended.

SCHOOL.	Amount allowed.	Amount expended.
1. Andersonburg	\$2, 872 89	\$3, 213 01
2. Bridgewater	3, 121 84	3, 116 60
3. Cassville	5, 142 22	5, 467 32
4. Chester Spring	4, 793 78	4, 749 78
5. Dayton	4, 964 54	4, 964 55
6. Harford	3, 927 92	3, 862 68
7. Lincoln Institution	2, 221 55	4, 452 24
8. Mansfield	4, 091 27	4, 175 36
9. M'Alisterville	5, 129 97	6, 040 03
10. Mercer	4, 556 29	5, 873 86
11. Mount Joy	5, 355 30	5, 363 39
12. Phillipsburg	3, 659 53	3, 743 83
13. Soldiers' Orphan Institute	5, 728 59	15, 343 49
14. Titusville	4, 053 88	4, 267 21
15. Uniontown	3, 790 49	3, 997 56
16. White Hall	5, 158 60	5, 159 45
	68, 568 65	83, 790 36

The change made in the mode of providing the clothing is eminently satisfactory, the inspectors, the principals and all who have visited the schools bearing testimony to the improved condition of the children's wardrobes. It is within the bounds of truth to say that as a whole the children are fifty per cent. better clothed than they were at the close of the school year of 1871, and in some of the schools the children have double and treble the amount of clothing they had at that time. And as the children have now on hand a good supply of clothing, further improvement in this direction may be expected.

Health.—The health of the orphans during the year has, on the whole, been remarkably good. In all the schools and homes except one there were only eleven deaths. Their protection from the small-pox, in many cases prevailing to an alarming extent all around them, is remarkable and seems almost miraculous. Nothing surely could be stronger evidence of good management.

The exception above alluded to is the school for colored orphans at Bridgewater. Here there were eleven deaths ; two in June, one in July, one in August, one in December, two in February, three in March and one in April. The diseases of which the children died were, according to the report of the attending physician, consumption, scrofula and pneumonia. The chil-

dren are said to have been frail and sickly, as many of these colored children are. The sickness was not general among the children, nor confined to one season of the year. The location of the building is somewhat damp, and the winter was a hard one. The unusual number of deaths attracted the attention of the Department early in the year, and it was subsequently brought to our attention by a communication from the State Board of Charities; but close and repeated inspection did not reveal any serious neglect on the part of the immediate managers of the institution, and we can now only express our sorrow with regard to the afflicting circumstances. Since April there have been no deaths, and the health of the institution is now remarkably good. Careful hygienic measures have been taken to keep it in that condition if possible.

Full information concerning the system of instruction pursued at our soldiers' orphan schools, industrial, intellectual and moral, will be found in the reports of the inspectors and the principals. It is not all, I would like to have it, not all it can be made, but it is sending out these orphans at the age of sixteen with acquirements that fit them for most kinds of business, and with moral principles that make them proof against the usual temptations that beset the young. This is high but deserved praise, as all who know them best will testify.

ORPHANAGE AND CRIME.

Our system of orphan schools has cost the State a large amount of money, but its economy will appear from the following facts showing the relation of orphanage and crime.

Col. W. J. Dougherty, at the late National Police convention, held in the city of St. Louis, made the following statement:

From an article in the *American and Theological Review*, I quote as follows: "It is stated that of the 11,510 convicted criminals in New York, 7,232, or 62 per cent. were orphans or half orphans. In Pennsylvania, 515 out of 962 prisoners, more than 50 per cent. were virtually orphans; that is, 375 were literally so, and 140 were sent away from home in early life and thus deprived of all parental care, guidance and discipline. In Maryland, out of 537 convicts, 260 were orphans, nearly 50 per cent. The chaplain of the Kansas penitentiary, in his report of 1868, says: Of 125 convicts, 52 have both parents living, 30 have fathers only, 18 mothers only, 48 have neither parents living, and 22 know nothing of their parents. Such is the composition of prison population."

The recent report of the Eastern penitentiary of this State shows, that of the 7,092 prisoners received since its establishment in 1829, 5,088 of them had lost either one parent or both. And when it is taken into consideration that more than 50 per cent. of these prisoners were under 25

years of age when admitted, it will be realized to what dangers orphans are exposed. Of the 115 prisoners 25 years of age and under, received at the penitentiary during the past year, 100 of them were either whole or half orphans.

The report of our Western House of Refuge for 1871, states that of the 2,428 children received into that institution, 1,559 had lost one or both parents, and that the parents of 187 others had separated. The parents of only 653 were known to be living. Of the 168 children admitted to the Ohio Reform school during the year 1871, 107 had lost either one or both parents, and the parents of only 61 were living.

During the year 1871, the Children's Aid society of New York, picked up in the streets of that city and cared for 24,000 children, of these 5,886 were orphans, and 14,822 were homeless and therefore orphans or no better off than orphans. Of 400 of these, we find the causes of their condition thus tabulated :

Orphans	124	Father drowned on his passage to this	
Intemperance of parents	65	country.....	1
Mothers too poor to keep a home.....	26	Parents in Europe.....	2
Mal-treated by step-father or mother..	42	Emigrants newly arrived	3
Parent in prison	11	Mothers keep girls and can't lodge	
Parent in hospital.....	17	boys	2
Mothers who live out.....	45	Fathers deserting mothers and they	
Fathers loafers	35	living with other men.....	5
Mothers deserted them.....	7		—
Mother in insane asylum.	1	Total.....	400
Parents unknown	9		==
Parents failed in business	5		

These are startling facts, and we almost tremble to think what might have become of thousands of the children of the brave men who gave their lives for their country if they had not been snatched from danger by the benevolent hand of the State. And is not this the place to say that it would be wise policy on the part of the State to make some such provision for all destitute orphans, and for all homeless and friendless children as she has made for the orphans of her soldiers? The money it would cost would be saved ten times over in police officers, in criminal courts, in refuges, jails and penitentiaries. And more than all, she would enrich herself by adding to the conservative, producing element in society instead of being impoverished by a destructive, consuming element.

INSPECTOR'S REPORTS.

The Inspector's reports contain much valuable matter concerning the working and present condition of the system. Having visited many times all the institutions in which there are soldiers' orphans, they know whereof

they speak. Their practical suggestions for the improvement of the schools should be carried into effect without delay.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS.

There will be found published herewith, reports from the several principals of the advanced schools. To those who desire to acquaint themselves fully with the details of our orphan school system, they will be very interesting. They show progress in the past, and what is of even more consequence, they evince a determination to do still better in the future.

FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM—A LIST OF THE "SIXTEENERS."

What was said of this list a year ago is as applicable now:

"There will be found on another page a list of young ladies and gentlemen who have been discharged from the soldiers' orphan schools as the law requires, at the age of sixteen, together with such facts as could be gathered concerning their present employment and future promise. The list given might be extended to a greater length, and this, probably, will be done in a future report. The names now given will serve as examples. As a tree is known by its fruits, nothing can be more satisfactory to the members of the Legislature, who vote the money to support the orphan schools, and to the people, out of whose pockets it comes, than to know by such a test as the publication of the names and positions of the discharged orphans, that the system is doing an incalculable amount of good. From the beginning, to the first of October, about 1,900 children have shared the advantages of the schools and been honorably discharged; and from the facts now in my possession, it appears that MORE THAN NINETY-EIGHT PER CENT. OF THE WHOLE NUMBER ARE DOING WELL, AND SEEM LIKELY TO BECOME UPRIGHT AND USEFUL CITIZENS. Some of the schools have not discharged a single orphan child who has turned out badly. Considering the destitution of these children before entering school, their defective home training, their unprofitable surroundings, this result is a marvel even to those well acquainted with the uplifting power of a rightly directed education. From this lesson let philanthropists learn that the most effective way of benefiting mankind is to educate the rising generation; from it let statesmen learn that a penny spent for schools and homes for friendless and neglected children is worth many dollars spent for poor houses, jails and penitentiaries."

APPENDIX.

The Orphan School Directory, found so useful last year, giving the localities of the different schools and homes, and the best way of reaching them, is again inserted. As the demand for the "History of the System," contained in last year's report, was much greater than could at that time

be supplied, it is re-printed. I have added, also, as last year, all the important laws relating to the organization of our orphan school system, the principal forms used by the Department in carrying on its work, and the official circulars issued by the present administration.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS IN OTHER STATES.

Col. Robert B. Beath, Surveyor General of this State, read a paper before the sixth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1872, in which I find some statistics concerning what has been done for soldiers' orphans in other States. From this paper I gather the following:

Ohio.—The Grand Army of the Republic purchased ground, erected buildings and started a home for soldiers' orphans. Afterwards the State assumed charge, and, in May, 1871, appropriated \$163,000 for the erection of other buildings and the maintenance of the home. They had gathered in 270 children at the date of the last report, but expected soon to accommodate a much larger number.

Connecticut.—This State appropriates \$1 50 per week towards the support of each orphan, the appropriation ceasing at the age of 14. During the year ending March 30, 1871, \$128,118 17 was distributed among 1,430 orphans. Two homes have received assistance outside of this appropriation.

New Jersey.—The Soldiers' Children's home at Trenton has 209 children under care. The expenditures for the year ending December 1, 1871, were \$41,623 66.

Maryland.—The State contributes \$1,800 yearly to a private home.

Indiana.—One home is maintained by the State, at an expense of about \$30,000 per annum. \$80,000 have been expended for buildings and improvements.

Iowa.—A private association first established homes for soldiers' orphans, and afterwards transferred the property to the State. The total expenditures to November, 1871, were \$570,596. For the last two years the expenditures were \$183,490 for an average of 718 children.

Wisconsin.—The last report of the Soldiers' Orphan home in this State shows that 223 children were being cared for at an annual expenditure of \$37,140 35. Six children are sent each year to the State Normal school.

Michigan.—A building for orphan and indigent children was erected the past summer.

Minnesota.—A home has been in operation in this State since March 30, 1871. Forty-four children have been admitted, and \$15,000 appropriated for their support.

Maine.—There are two homes in this State, supported partly by the State and partly by private contributions. One at Bath has 75 children, and

costs \$10,000 per annum. The State in 1871 gave \$4,104 72. The home at Bangor contains 20 children.

Nevada.—The State Orphans' home receives all orphans.

Illinois.—A home for soldiers' orphans is provided at Normal. The building is a very fine one. 572 children have been admitted since its organization. The average attendance is about 300, and the cost *per capita* \$136 84.

New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Nebraska and California have made no special provision for the destitute orphans of soldiers; and it is presumed the same is true of the States not named. In most cases, however, it is likely the benevolent have in some measure done what the States have left undone.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the holy work of caring for the little ones of the brave, departed defenders of our country, left in poverty and want, Pennsylvania must be accorded the foremost rank.

She began the work in 1864, before the war closed.

Her scheme was a comprehensive one. She planned that all soldiers' orphans left in destitute circumstances should be cared for. She did not wait for the poor mothers or friends of these children to come to her and ask her care and protection as a charity. She went to them and offered these bounties, freely, as if in payment of a debt due the dead fathers.

Up to the first day of October, 1872, she has had under her care 6,429 orphans, and has expended for their education, maintenance and clothing over \$3,500,000, and she expects to expend at least \$1,500,000 more before the work she has undertaken will be completed. Well may she feel proud of the record she has made. The page that tells of it will be the brightest in all her history. Nothing nobler graces the annals of the world.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Superintendent.

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS.

REPORT OF REV. C. CORNFORTH.

Hon. J. P. WICKERSHAM, LL. D.:

Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans' Schools:

1. SIR:—I herewith present my annual report of the soldiers' orphans' schools of Pennsylvania.

Feelings of gratitude prompt me first to acknowledge your uniform kindness, and to express anew my thanks for your many words of encouragement and confidence. I can also assure you that the thousands of orphaned children committed to your charge often gratefully speak of your sympathy, and of what you have done for their comfort and improvement. Of the many tokens of public appreciation it is hardly necessary for me to speak, for you must already be fully aware that the educational, industrial, moral and sanitary condition of the soldiers' orphans' schools, and their financial management, receive universal approbation.

2. The interest taken by the public in the soldiers' orphans' schools is constantly increasing. This is evinced by the numerous and friendly notices of newspapers in the vicinity of the several schools, and by the great number of visits paid the orphans at their school homes. This growth in the public concern is gratifying to all engaged in the noble work, as well as encouraging to the children. The doors of our schools are barred against none. We have nothing to conceal, but rather invite publicity. All are urged to witness, not merely our holiday displays, but to see how our children, in the daily routine, study, work and play; how they behave; what and in what manner they eat; how they dress and where they sleep. An acquaintance with these things has made friends of those who previously had regarded the system with indifference or aversion.

3. Aid from all quarters is invited. Strictures made in the right spirit never fail to receive due consideration. It can hardly be expected that among the thirty-seven hundred children, constantly in care of the State, just grounds for complaint may not sometimes exist; and all friends of the soldiers' orphans are requested to assist in their supervision, by promptly reporting any case of injustice or neglect that may come to their knowledge. No one can be more desirous than myself to secure to the orphans adopted by the State the full share of benefits she designs to bestow.

4. The orphans are much better clad than they were one year ago. This is the testimony of every one, without exception, who has the means of

knowing. The change made in the law, which took effect at the beginning of the year, requiring the several principals, instead of the State Superintendent, to purchase clothing, is thus proved to be a wise one. Notwithstanding the inexperience of some of the principals in making purchases, and their neglect, in too many instances, to procure goods in time to have them made into garments ready to be issued when needed, the result, on the whole, is very gratifying. After the experience of the past year, no principal need fail to so far anticipate the wants of his school as not to be ready to supply, promptly, articles of clothing at the proper season. To come short now would be a mark of incompetency, which I do not expect to find. Another year's trial, it is confidently believed, will demonstrate still more conclusively that the responsibility of purchasing clothing should rest with the principals. The schools are not equally well clad. This difference arises not so frequently from the value of the materials purchased as from want of care. In some schools the daily inspection is systematic and thorough, and the least rent is at once mended, while in a few there is negligence and waste. Fatigue suits should be put on when the children go to their work, and exchanged when they return to the school room. Work aprons are of great service in preserving the girls' dresses when properly used. From observing or neglecting to observe a few seemingly small things comes the great inequality in clothing, so apparent to one visiting from school to school. Sometimes too much money is paid out for mending boots and shoes. The average cost of mending per child is one-half less in some schools than in others. It is true economy to purchase a good article and to mend sparingly. The demand for a more liberal supply of handkerchiefs is very general. Unless this very necessary article is always at hand a child's habits cannot be tidy. Some principals let the desire to save clothing carry them too far. This is done when their schools are required to spend Sunday in their every-day suits. When children are deprived the privilege of going from the institution on the Sabbath, they should, by all means, have the luxury of a change of apparel.

5. The food provided is healthful and abundant. There is, however, a very perceptible difference in the taste displayed in supplying and furnishing the tables at the various schools. While the amount of food need not be greater or better than it is, there ought to be, in many schools, a greater variety. The furniture of the tables has been improved in nearly all the schools; a few, however, seem to show an unwillingness to get out of the ruts of former years. It is impossible to teach our children manners, unless our tables be suitably furnished both with dishes and food.

6. The year has been one of hard and successful study. It is claimed for the soldiers' orphans' schools, that they are as well graded and classified; as well taught and disciplined, and as far advanced as the best graded

schools in the State. In fact, should I accept the opinion of disinterested but competent judges, who speak from personal knowledge, I should claim for them not merely an equal, but a superior excellency. Much attention is given to reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. These branches are regarded as of first importance, but children of average capacity, who are in school a term of years, make proficiency in geography, grammar, natural philosophy, descriptive astronomy, algebra, U. S. history, book-keeping, &c. The tendency in most of our schools, especially with the more advanced grades, is to devote too much time to arithmetic, to the neglect of other branches; the result is a one-sided education. In this respect, however, I am glad to be able to report progress. There should be a daily exercise in composition by every child capable of writing. A number of schools practice this already with encouraging results. How it may be done can perhaps be best determined by the ingenuity of the teacher. The methods should be varied to correspond with the ability of pupils. Young children may be required to reproduce, in their own language, a brief incident or story first related or read by the teacher. It is a very common practice to unite the exercises in composition with some recitation. A class is supplied with slates or paper, and required to write about the reading lesson, or to write a sentence containing a word assigned by the teacher, or about some familiar object. With more advanced pupils some teachers have succeeded remarkably well, by assigning to several members of a class separate topics in the geography, philosophy, physiology or history lesson, upon which to write. For the sake of making most of the time, the pupils who do not write are required, in the meantime, to recite orally. Besides these frequent exercises, this grade of pupils are occasionally required to write more at length and with greater care upon subjects familiar to them.—*Teachers should never take a child "beyond the limits of his own experience and mental development."* And while they should not expect too much or be too critical, errors in spelling, in the use of capitals, in indicating the possessive case, &c., should be carefully pointed out. None, it would seem, can fail to see the advantages arising from pursuing the course above indicated. It secures constant practice in composition, and at the same time affords an excellent opportunity for teaching spelling, writing and grammar. Indeed, a more practical knowledge of grammar can be obtained in this way, than by committing to memory all the rules and exceptions and definitions contained in a score of books. The labors of the teacher may be greatly relieved and the child assisted by using some elementary work, or "*First Book in Composition.*" United States history should receive more attention, in some of our schools, than is now given to it. There is a peculiar appropriateness in teaching soldiers' orphans the history of their country, in the defence of which their fathers died; besides, no other study

furnishes so many opportunities for instilling sentiments of patriotism. While the children of our republic should not be encouraged to cherish a vain-glorious spirit or to regard other nations with contempt, it is important to cultivate and intensify their national feeling, and every system of education is faulty which does not do this. Love of country is a cardinal virtue without which no nation can long exist, and should receive that measure of attention in our soldiers' orphans' schools proportionate to its importance. I should be glad to see moral science introduced into our course of study. Wayland's Moral Philosophy, for beginners, or some other primary work, could be used with good results. The Child's Book of Nature, by W. Hooker, M. D., is used in a number of our schools, and is studied with much pleasure and profit by the children in the middle grades. The design of this book is "to aid teachers in training children in the observation of nature." It treats, in a familiar way, of plants, animals, air, water, light, heat, &c., and should be introduced into every school. I must again call your attention to the neglect, with few exceptions, of vocal music. In all the schools there is quite enough of singing. Suitable hymns and songs are sung, and often well sung, in every institution. These exercises, in which children of all ages can join are worthy of commendation and should be continued. But children of proper age should receive special vocal training and be taught to read music. The difficulty seems to be in not being able to obtain teachers having the requisite qualifications. Much time and labor could be saved by using musical charts prepared especially for the use of the school room. In my last report I complained of the incompetency and inexperience of many teachers of the more primary grades. Though there has been commendable improvement in this respect, all occasion for complaint has not been removed. The most tact and the best teaching talent, if not the highest order of scholarship, is demanded in the lower rather than in the higher grades, if discrimination must be made. There is a disposition on the part of some to grade their schools higher than the scholarship of the children warrants. Nothing is gained and nobody is deceived by this forced process; but on the other hand great and irreparable injury is done the pupils. A child put in studies beyond his ability is bewildered and confused, and can make no progress. The work of grading a school is not a matter of caprice, as a few seem to think, but it is the ascertaining the actual standing of the several scholars, that each may be assigned to that class in which he can most successfully pursue his studies. No words of censure can be too severe for that teacher who, yielding to a spirit of dishonest emulation, would rob a child of his school opportunities by a false grading. School apparatus is very generally wanting. Every school, however, is well supplied with black-board surface, and many of them with wall maps. The plan of giving prizes to one or two of the most meri-

torious in each grade or class should be discontinued. The bestowment of rewards which can reach but a limited number can only be detrimental to the general progress of the school. The competition always narrows down to two or three of the foremost in each class, and the bulk of the school, hopeless of winning the proffered prize, becomes listless. The true end of study and good behavior is lost sight of and the teacher endeavors in vain, by appeals to worthy motives, to arouse the ambition of those most in need of mental and moral stimulus. Some method should be adopted by which every pupil may be rewarded according to his merit, (as in reality he is, if the true end of study and good conduct be taken into account.) Perhaps no better plan can be devised than to report weekly, before the whole school, the relative standing of each pupil in the several classes. In this way every child becomes interested. The divine method of rewards is to give to "*every* man according to his works," and not to limit favor, as in the Grecian games, to the *one* who should be foremost in the race. The appropriation of two thousand dollars to support promising "sixteeners" at a Normal school is a wise one. The wisdom and fitness of such a provision are too apparent to require comment. The discipline of the schools, taken as a whole, is excellent. Observant horsemen hold that a colt should not be broken but trained, if the animal is to retain his spirits unimpaired. This is true of boys and girls, though it would seem that in some rare cases of obstinacy, nothing short of breaking suffices. Good discipline does not consist in reducing children to "animated machines," but chiefly and primarily in awakening thought and directing the mind. If this can be done, the complete mastery over the actions of the pupil is not difficult.

7. The industrial departments of our schools are of vital importance. With erroneous views of manual labor and indolent habits, every attempt to rear children to be true and useful men and women would prove futile. Great care is therefore taken to teach the children how to work, and to impress upon their minds the necessity of forming habits of industry. They are also encouraged to engage in some useful employment immediately on arriving at sixteen. The principals are doing much, and perhaps should do more, towards securing good places for the children when they pass from their control. The history of the orphans after leaving school, as seen in the "fruits of the system," embraced in your report, shows conclusively that their industrial training has not been in vain. With exceedingly rare exceptions, they become industrious and useful members of society.

8. The degree of good health enjoyed by the orphans is, indeed, remarkable. Typhoid and scarlet fever raged in the vicinity of several of the schools but did not enter them. The small-pox prevailed, during a large part of the year, nearly all over the State with more or less severity, and great anxiety was felt for the safety of the large number of children under your

care. Most of the institutions anticipated your instructions, though timely given, and vaccinated their schools before your orders could reach them. In Philadelphia and vicinity communication with the outside world was cut off during the season of greatest danger. But notwithstanding the precautions taken, the escape of thirty-seven hundred children, with barely one exception, from the prevailing pest, seems little less than miraculous, and calls for expressions of gratitude to Him who saves from the "pestilence that walketh in darkness."

9. The moral and religious training of the orphans is not overlooked. Each day begins and ends with brief religious exercises. The children attend church on Sundays, when there is one in the neighborhood of the school; and when denied this privilege divine services are often held in the school hall. Every institution has its Sunday school, in which the cardinal truths of Christianity are taught. In the employment of teachers and attendants regard is had to their moral character, that the children may be benefited by their association with them.

10. Many of the school libraries have been increased during the year. The selections are generally good, and are often made from a wide range of literature. Suitable newspapers and monthlies are supplied more generally than ever before, many of which are donated by the publishers. Books and periodicals are provided for the *use of the children*, and not to be put in cases and kept safe and unsoiled for visitors to look at. Reading-room facilities and comforts have also, in many instances, improved. The number of volumes in the libraries, and the number of periodicals taken by the several schools, are as follows:

SCHOOL.	Books.	Periodicals.
Andersonburg.....	207	12
Bridgewater.....	50	10
Cassville.....	425	14
Chester Springs.....	900	16
Dayton.....		10
Harford.....	600	12
Lincoln Institution.....	1,500	13
Mansfield.....	200	25
M'Alisterville.....	800	20
Mercer.....		10
Mt. Joy.....	200	20
Phillipsburg.....	200	15
Soldiers' Orphan Institute.....	1,050	10
Titusville.....	300	20
Uniontown.....	150	14
White Hall.....	300	14

It is but just to add that the number of volumes does not indicate the cost or the value of the libraries, there being great difference in the size of the books.

11. Thus it is seen that progress still marks the course of the soldiers' orphans' schools of Pennsylvania. The degree of prosperity to which they have attained is not the fruit of any sudden and great effort; but rather the result of constant watchfulness and labor. Originated amid the fears, questionings and hesitancy of many good men, they have, during their eight years' existence, advanced step by step, over a new and untrodden path, and sometimes through opposition and darkness, till they have justly become the pride and boast of every true Pennsylvanian; and the liberal appropriations annually made by successive legislatures for their support are universally regarded as the wisest method of discharging a debt of gratitude due the children orphaned in the defence of republican liberty and christian civilization.

C. CORNFORTH,
Inspector and Examiner.

REPORT OF MRS. E. E. HUTTER.

TO HON. J. P. WICKERSHAM, *General Superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Schools of the State of Pennsylvania:*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, my report as Lady Inspector and Examiner of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan schools of Pennsylvania, for the year 1872:

During several months of the year, I regret to be under the necessity of stating, my labors were somewhat interrupted by the dangerous illness of my husband, who, in the month of March last, was attacked with typhoid pneumonia of the most malignant type. For thirteen weeks he was confined to bed, most of the time vibrating between life and death; and, although more than six months have elapsed since he was taken sick, he is as yet only in the first stages of convalescence. Notwithstanding these months of painful anxiety, requiring so much of my presence at the bedside of my husband, I have been enabled, by the Divine help, without any neglect of duty to *him*, to discharge also my full duty to the schools. Fortunately, before my husband was taken sick, I had visited them all, and since his partial convalescence, have so improved the time as to render full compliance with the requirements of the law. In this connection I refer, with a grateful heart, to the words of cheer and comfort received from yourself, and from his Excellency, Governor Geary, and acknowledge, also, numerous acts of kindness from my friend and colleague, Rev. Mr. Cornforth.

Not only, however, have I prosecuted the work of *inspection*, as specifically defined in the letter of my appointment, but I was enabled, also, to be personally present at a number of the

EXAMINATIONS OF THE SCHOOLS,

with which, in common with all who had the fortune to attend, I was highly gratified. And from what my eyes have again seen, and my ears have again heard, during these visits of inspection, and at these official examinations, I have no hesitancy in according to our soldiers' orphan schools the meed of highest and most deserved commendation. From whatever standpoint viewed, they reflect a halo of light and glory on our noble old Commonwealth, and are proving an agency of incalculable good to the thousands of children who are the recipients of their untold benefits.

THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS

of the children is, in the highest degree, encouraging, and is not excelled in our seminaries of learning, that are far more pretentious in their claims to popular favor. Many of the children read, write, compose and recite admirably well, and exhibit a proficiency in geography, grammar, mental and written arithmetic, vocal and instrumental music, and others of the more advanced branches of education, most gratifying to witness. The promptness and thoroughness of their replies, at the examinations, extorted expressions of admiration and surprise from the visitors who, before, had no conception of the noble work these schools were accomplishing. But "there remaineth much land to be possessed." "*Excelsior*" ought still to be our watchword. Advances can still be made, and it must be our aim, and that of the principals and teachers, to impress on the schools the seal of the highest excellence.

FOOD AND TABLE ARRANGEMENTS.

I bear cheerful testimony to the fact, that the principals are sparing no effort to supply the children with a sufficiency of wholesome food, well cooked, and served up in a palatable manner. The *tin* table-ware, formerly in use, which was so repugnant to the sight, and believed to be injurious to the health, is fast disappearing, and *white-ware* is being substituted. Permanent oil-cloth covering of the tables, is also giving way to table-cloths, which, when frequently washed, as they should be, are far preferable, both in respect to taste and health. And let it not be supposed that these are matters of indifference—trifles, not worthy of observation. Far from it. They impart to the table an inviting aspect, stimulate the appetite, (I verily believe promote also the digestion,) accord with "the eternal fitness of things," and especially with the injunction of St. Paul:—"Let all things be done

decently and in order." They beget, also, good habits on the part of the children, who will carry the lessons thus conveyed into the departments of life, in which hereafter they shall be called to move and act.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS

has been, in the main, of a gratifying character. Not one of them has been visited by any epidemical disease, and, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the past summer, the bills of mortality exhibit but little fatal sickness. The school that has suffered most in this respect, is that of the colored children at BRIDGEWATER, where there has been considerable sickness, about half a dozen of the cases proving fatal. Learning of this condition of things at Bridgewater, I paid a special visit to it, and thoroughly inspected it with a view of correcting neglect or abuse, and removing latent sources of disease, should I find any to exist, which, however, to my great gratification, was not the case. The cases of sickness and death, as is shown by the report of the attending physician, resulted from causes purely providential, and not from any carelessness or neglect on the part of those having charge of the school.

CLOTHING, AND THE MODE OF SUPPLY.

The change introduced under your administration, in the method of supplying the schools with clothing, is fully justifying our most sanguine expectations. Complaints of insufficiency of clothing, and vexatious delay in its delivery no longer exist, as the principals now have the matter in their own hands, and the necessities of the children are constantly before them in a visible form. I never fail in my official intercourse with the principals, to inculcate the duty of supplying the children with such clothing as shall insure their comfort, and impart to them a respectable appearance. The allowance made by the State for clothing, I am aware, utterly precludes the danger that our soldiers' orphans will be spoiled by extravagance in dress. To whatever other temptations they may stand exposed, they are happily exempt from the danger of falling into *this* vanity. Comfort and comeliness in their attire, are, however, attainable even with the scanty allowance made by the State for clothing. The principals are honorable men, and every dollar allowed for this purpose is faithfully and judiciously applied. It is not enough, however, that the orphans be clad comfortably, but it is of equal importance, that the clothing be furnished *seasonably*. The changes from the heat of summer to the cold of winter, and *vice versa*, should be anticipated, as is done in every well ordered family.

MORAL STATUS OF THE SCHOOLS.

As "man liveth not by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," lamentably imperfect would be the discharge of

the high trust committed to us, did we restrict our work to food and raiment, or even to the mere mental development of the children. *Dress and address* have their value, of course. Alas! that by them, and them alone, we are so often judged. But there is a better judgment and a higher standard. These are based always on *moral excellence*, which has its residence deep-seated in the soul, the implantation of the Almighty. "Out of the *heart* proceed the issues of life." Hence not the *head* alone should be cultivated, but much more the *heart*. Each one of these orphan children, in whatever sphere or allotment of life it may hereafter move, is a candidate for an unending eternity—either for the inheritance of the blest, or the woes of the finally reprobate and lost. Hence the lessons we inscribe on the tablets of the *heart*—the inner invisible mechanism of the moral nature—will endure, when all mere monuments of marble and bronze shall have mingled with the dust they were intended to commemorate. Actuated by such high thoughts of the future—whilst we utterly discard all subordinate sectarian and denominational differences—we, nevertheless, in the training of our soldiers' orphans, deem it of paramount importance to conduct them to that Saviour, who "died for our sins and was raised again for our justification." Most of the principals and teachers are themselves professors of religion, and are doing all in their power, both by precept and example, to bring up these wards of the State in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord." It hence need not excite surprise, that our soldiers' orphans are exemplifying, even in their youthful years, the power of religious truth. They love the scriptures, religious books and tracts, the church, the sabbath school, the meetings for prayer and praise, and will go hence, fully fortified with the christian armor, successfully to discharge the duties and confront the antagonisms of life.

A STIMULUS TO LAUDABLE EFFORT

has proved your recommendation to the last Legislature, to appropriate a specific sum for fitting out a certain number of the most promising of the soldiers' orphans as teachers in the Normal schools, after they shall have attained the age of sixteen and passed out of the guardianship of the State. I have taken pains to bring your excellent suggestion to the notice of the children, and many are redoubling their previous efforts to attain speedily to a liberal education. Among the "sixteeners," who have left, or are shortly to leave the schools, are some of the brightest lads and misses it has ever been my good fortune to meet. Under the favor of Heaven, and the continued sympathy of kind friends, they will prove among our most honored and useful men and women. When the State shall have performed its part, let individuals of influence and means do their part—take the soldiers' orphans by the hand—help them forward in the race of life—and do

them all the good in their power. The obligation to do so, indeed, can only then be considered cancelled, when there are no more soldiers' orphans to feed, clothe and educate.

RECOMMENDATION.

I recommend either the total repeal or still further modification of the legislation which prohibits the admission of soldiers' orphans on the funds of the State, who are under six years of age. In many instances this prohibition operates as a severe hardship on the widowed mothers, as I have had frequent occasion to witness. For instance, where a soldier has been maimed and wounded in the war, and has thereby and from thence forward been disabled from procuring a livelihood for himself and family, the children have not been orphans, and yet the circumstances of the wife and mother have been and are more pitiable than if the father had lost his life on the field of battle. The father lives, it is true, but has to be supported by the wife, and the children besides. And then, when at last the father, having eked out some years of a miserable existence, dies, the mother is still debarred from seeking the bounty of the State, by the fact that her children are not yet six years of age. My heart has often sunk within me to send such widows of our brave soldiers away, with the information that for their children the State had made no provision—which ought not so to be.

COMPENSATIONS OF THE WAR.

It has been truthfully remarked that there is no event or condition of life, however sad, that has not some compensations. War is confessedly among life's most gigantic evils, and is justly classed with pestilence and famine. Never can its occasions be too sedulously avoided, or the dread reality be too deeply deprecated, and yet history attests that even *this* terrible scourge of the nations is not without its compensations. One of the compensations of the rebellion, (it has *others*,) with all its terrible sacrifice of life and treasure, is the fact that it has given birth to these SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS. I record it as my deliberate conviction, that very many of these children, morally and intellectually, fare far better under the *State's* fostering care, than they would have done if their fathers had not died—and this offers no disparagement to the memories of these brave men, who died that the nation might live, since they lacked, and would have continued to lack, the means and the opportunity to elevate their children to the same degree of usefulness and honor. Truly, the darkest cloud is not without its silver lining. And thus the Lord over-rules even the wrath of man to subserve His own high purposes, and to promote His own praise, and honor, and glory. The work is the *Lord's*, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I congratulate you, Professor Wickersham, on the success that has thus far crowned your administration of the soldiers' orphan schools. "Peace has its triumphs as well as war," and this is one of them. Hitherto the smiles of a benignant Providence has rested on your labors, and it admits of no doubt that still nobler results will reward your unwearied devotion to this patriotic and philanthropic work. I have faith in God, and faith, also, in the PEOPLE. He, the "giver of every good and perfect gift," cannot but regard these schools with special favor—and they, the People, demand nothing more for a continuance of their most substantial good will than the assurance that the money appropriated to their support is being wisely and faithfully expended.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH E. HUTTER,

Lady Inspector and Examiner of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

EXTRACTS FROM
REPORTS OF THE PRINCIPALS.

ANDERSONBURG.—M. MOTZER, *Principal*.

The children, through the past year, have enjoyed remarkably good health; hence, all of them were nearly all the time able for their school room duties, and it gives me much pleasure to say that they have made commendable progress in their respective studies. They and their teachers have worked well and cheerfully in the school rooms, and have entered upon the new year with a full determination to work still better, if possible, and accomplish still more than during the one just expired.

The out-door deportment of the children, with a very few exceptions, has been most praiseworthy; and as for good behavior in the school room, there has not been a single exception.

As heretofore, we have had regular preaching in the school room, the greater portion of the year twice a month, and since the first of April last once a week. Ministers of the gospel of different denominations have been invited to visit the school and preach to the pupils. We have also taken, by turns, a great many of the larger pupils out to the neighboring

churches. When the weather and roads were favorable, a great many of the larger boys and girls walked, sometimes three miles, to one church, and at other times one mile to another. We have also taken from fifteen to twenty at the same time with us in the ambulance, spring wagon and buggies.

During the year just past twenty of our boys and girls have connected themselves with churches of their own choice in the neighborhood—fourteen girls and six boys. Eight of the number had not been baptized.

The Sunday school library now connected with the school, consists of over three hundred volumes, besides a large number of Sunday school papers, &c.

The different kinds of work connected with a home, which our boys and girls can now do, shows that their education in that direction has by no means been neglected.

BRIDGEWATER.—JAMES STITZER, *Principal*.

Our pupils have progressed during the year in their studies in a manner which is very encouraging; and in retrospect we see a prosperous past, in anticipation a bright and fruitful future. Our boys and girls seem to realize more fully the importance of education. They manifested during the past year a happy rivalry, not without a beneficial effect. At present our highest grade is the sixth, but our expectation is to attain the seventh the coming year. The children display a taste for miscellaneous reading, and the papers taken in the school are eagerly perused. The present number of such periodicals taken is twelve, viz: two dailies, eight weeklies and two monthlies. Our girls have improved very much in lady-like dignity, while our boys display a manly self-reliance quite gratifying.

Moral.—We have preaching every Sabbath morning at ten o'clock, in the institution, by the Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Bristol, who kindly offered his services gratuitously, and has been preaching for us for over two years. We have Sabbath school in the afternoon, in which much interest is taken. We also have prayer meeting in the evening. During the year some sixty of our larger children were happily converted, which resulted in giving to the school a higher moral tone than it ever previously enjoyed.

Industrial Improvement.—Our boys and girls display a cheerful alacrity in the performance of their duties, which is highly gratifying, doing the work assigned them with commendable promptness. Among the girls an industrial society has been formed, in which they are taught fine needle-work, beadwork and crocheting.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Clothing.—Since we as principals have been authorized to select and purchase the clothing, our wards appear better dressed than ever before, and their neat and becoming clothing is generally admired.

The present condition of the school as regards building, school rooms and grounds has been greatly improved, excelling now any standard we had obtained before, and still progressing. The main building is eighty feet front, with wings on either side sixty-five feet, making the entire building two hundred and ten feet front. It presents an imposing as well as attractive appearance, located as it is on the Delaware river and surrounded with beautiful scenery. The last year it has undergone many important improvements. Among the most noteworthy is the furnishing of the building with hot and cold water throughout, by means of pipes leading from a reservoir on the fourth story, which is supplied by means of a one-horse power force pump. There has also been added pipes which convey the waste water from the bath rooms, laundry, &c., over five hundred feet from the building, making a complete drainage. The building has been thoroughly repaired, and looks cheerful.

Grounds.—We have thirteen and one-half acres of ground surrounding the institution, about two-thirds of which are under cultivation. The boys, under the supervision of the farmer, have raised quite a fine quantity of vegetables, sufficient for our use during the winter. We have also one hundred choice bearing grape vines, for the use of the children, with a fine arbor. The remaining ground we have appropriated to the use of the children for a play ground. There is a beautiful lawn in front of the building, made pleasant by a number of shade trees. So with every incentive to intellectual advancement, and every facility for physical development, we see not why our boys and girls should not mature into noble men and true model women.

CASSVILLE—A. L. Guss, *Principal*.

In presenting our seventh annual report to the Department, we feel like erecting our "Ebenezer," and thanking the good Lord for the many blessings conferred upon us. In our retired mountain home we have been blest with most extraordinary health, and enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. As an institution, the past year has been one of unprecedented progress and success. There has been increased prosperity in every department, and we can safely say, that we never were in a better condition to realize the great end for which the institution was first organized.

The buildings, water conveniences, ornamental grounds, arbors and groves, which cost so many days of toil, and so much means during past years, are now yielding a precious return of conveniences, comforts and pleasures, without additional expense, save what was necessary for ordinary repairs. "Our home on the hillside," presents a very handsome appearance, and is universally admired by visitors and travelers, while the reflex influence upon the children must necessarily be most happy.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the children is most excellent. During a good part of the time there were no children in the sick room. To the physician it was "distressingly healthy." We attributed this partly to the regularity and substantial character of our meals, the proper admixture of study, exercise, play and rest in the daily life, and to repeated lectures on the laws of life. The world might here learn a lesson, for "afflictions spring not from the dust."

The first death in the school occurred May 27. Mary Rose Baker, daughter of quartermaster sergeant John Baker, 49th regiment P. V., died of brain fever, superinduced by hereditary scrofula, aged 15 years, 3 months and 20 days. It was a sad day, and as we followed her to the grave, the lesson that *we too are mortal* impressed itself upon each mind.

George W. Ray, one of our sixteeners, died of typhoid fever, February 8, 1872, aged 18 years, 5 months and 28 days. This is the first death in our list of 164 sixteeners. Of the 450 different children admitted to this school all are yet living, so far as we know, excepting four.

Industrial.—The labor performed by the boys is principally gardening, farming and doing the necessary chores of the institution; this generally keeps them employed. The girls are assigned to the various kinds of household work, spending the two detail hours every third week in the sewing department, where they learn the use of the needle, and about fifty of them are taught to run sewing machines. These labors afford the boys and girls an ever welcome change from study to exercise, and furnish a fine opportunity to become expert in the use of tools and in the necessary duties of everyday life, and will be decidedly advantageous to them when they come to learn trades after they leave school. Most of our girls acquire a proficiency in sewing and in housework, that places them in advance of the daughters of most of our farmers; and through the efficiency of the gardener, our boys leave at sixteen, with better taste for the beautiful and useful than is displayed by most boys of their age.

The question has been asked: "Does farming and gardening pay at a soldiers' orphan school?" Some have answered in the negative. The Cassville school points with just pride to the following details as the result of this year's labors:

1,500 bushels potatoes, @ 50 cents.....	\$750 00
200 " sweet potatoes, @ \$1.....	200 00
200 " tomatoes, @ \$1.....	200 00
16 " wheat, @ \$1 87½.....	30 00
200 " eorn, @ 80 cents.....	160 00
400 " sweet corn, @ \$1	200 00
6 loads hay, @ \$20.....	120 00
Beans, \$50; peas, \$50	100 00
Radishes, \$25; lettuce, \$25.....	50 00
Onions, \$50; apples, \$50.....	100 00
Pumpkins and squashes.....	50 00
Cucumbers, \$100; eabbage, \$250.....	350 00
Pasture, \$200; small fruits, &c., \$25.....	225 00
Total	<u>2,535 00</u>

The above was raised on about sixty acres, and by the labor of two men and the boys. We have also set out a new orchard and made other permanent improvements. In doing this, all interference with the regular six hours of school exercises for each pupil has been scrupulously avoided. The expenses for labor, seed, manure, interest, &c., have been about \$1,535.

Clothing.—The new plan of clothing the children seems to work very well, though it is a duty from which the principal would gladly be relieved. Our children never were better clad, never took home so complete an outfit, nor left so much in their boxes as this year. And now as we have started, the coming year will bring still greater improvements.

Educational.—Much might be said of the educational progress and attainments of the several grades and of the different pupils, but space will not permit. A serious drawback occurred two months after the beginning of the year. It became necessary to part with half of the teaching force. However, after some annoyances and injury, the places were most happily filled and affairs moved along very smoothly. It seems to be useless to look to strong recommendations; experience has demonstrated that some of our sixteeners make better teachers than some others who come with the best recommendations. Three soldiers' orphans were employed, and the results of their teaching has been very satisfactory.

The eighth grade was examined in algebra, philosophy, physical geography, geology, composition and rhetoric, and in history of England, and received from the State Superintendent, who examined them, the high encomium of being *the best eight grade of any orphan school in the State*.

The services of a very competent and extensively known German professor of vocal and instrumental music, assisted by a full supply of music

books and three instruments, has done all that was practicable towards teaching the whole school a scientific knowledge of music, and has given some twenty pupils considerable proficiency in the use of the piano and organ. We feel that we may justly boast over our good music. The cost of this department for the school year has been about \$600, and is of course extra, and a free will offering of the principal, and for which some will accord neither credit nor thanks.

Moral.—We cannot indulge in wholesale praises of the moral condition of the pupils—they are by no means saints. When first gathered, these children were as a whole, by no means up to the average of children in manners and morals; many of them indeed have never had good example nor heard good precept. A number are often thoughtless, some are mischievous, and perhaps a few even malicious; wicked persons and others, by unguarded remarks often put mischief in their heads, and incite them to evil. Still, by care and kindness there have been but few glaring departures from our established rules, while the conduct of many has been entirely unexceptionable.

Regular religious services have been held morning and evening, and a Sabbath school on Sunday afternoon. Sabbath morning the pupils attend church in the village. Religious periodicals, books and addresses by teachers and others, as occasion seemed to require, have, with the means above named, resulted in the conversion of a number of the older pupils, given increased strength to the moral tone of the school and developed good order and studiousness, especially during the latter part of the year. When one contemplates the wide field for usefulness opened in such a school and his responsibility, with Paul he must exclaim, “who is sufficient for these things?”

Anniversary and Re-union.—A prominent landmark in the history of the school for the year, was the “re-union” of the “sixteeners” at our anniversary on the 6th of November, at which time the school had completed its sixth year under our care. Fifty-six of the one hundred and forty-four sixteeners which had then gone from these walls, returned—no longer children, but well-behaved and intelligent young ladies and gentlemen. It was a grand social *jubilee*. Quite a number of visitors also graced the occasion, while the Broad Top brass band aided in attracting and entertaining a large crowd.

Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., chaplain of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., the man who offered the first public prayer with, preached the first sermon to, and was the first chaplain appointed over a regiment of Union soldiers during the war, and who was the only loyal clergyman in Washington at the out-break of the rebellion, was present and preached an appropriate sermon to the young, lectured on life at the National capital,

and delivered an appropriate anniversary address. Suitable addresses were also delivered by Deputy Supt. Houck and by Mrs. E. E. Hutter, Female Inspector of our schools, and by several others present. The whole exercises could not fail to have a beneficial and lasting effect upon all present, and especially upon those for whom they were more particularly intended. These sixteeners subsequently, through a committee, presented the principal a suitable expression of their "love and gratitude," in the shape of a handsome gold watch and guard, which will ever be regarded and cherished as a most affectionate memento.

CHESTER SPRINGS.—W. E. CAVENY, *Principal*.

Our Progress.—A unity in diversity is exemplified in the workings and progress of the several departments. One cannot improve without carrying an influence into all. The progress in the school proper has been much in advance of former years, reflecting credit on Mr. A. H. Weidman and his assistants.

Clothing.—No change has been made since your administration that could have worked more to the advantage of the children, than putting the purchasing of the clothing in the hands of the principals. I have not been disappointed in my hopes of a radical reform. It is true that the amount allowed is small, much less than it should be, but economy and judgment with the same amount has worked wonders. It would be the part of wisdom, however, to make the appropriations for clothing more liberal.

Religious Interest.—A deep spread religious feeling was manifested through the entire year. During the progress of a revival of religion over one hundred of the children made a profession; of this number the greater part have exhibited a change and shown their sincerity by their works and conversation. A general prayer meeting is held each Friday evening; this is the children's prayer meeting, the principal, teachers and employees participating when invited—these meetings are well attended, nothing being compulsory. The Lord has certainly looked with favor on us, in that He has been there and His presence has been felt. A meeting of all "having this hope," is held on Sabbath evening for experience and encouragement. Morning and evening devotions, at which all are expected to be present, are held regularly; a portion of the Scripture is read, a familiar hymn is sung and prayer is offered; all are most respectful and reverent during these solemn exercises. The Sabbath school has been growing in interest: valuable assistance has been rendered by our friends in the vicinity; the

uniform lesson papers are used as published by the American Sunday School Union; these have been found to be great assistants in the study of God's most precious word. A lodge of Good Templars holds its sessions in the building; the children are taken into it at the age of fourteen, giving them two years of temperance instruction; a majority of them unite at that age, and when they leave at sixteen, connect themselves with a lodge at their homes. The children have all taken the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. What has been done in the moral advancement of these children is most gratifying; and to God be all the glory.

Miscellaneous.—We have endeavored to augment the home feeling by divesting the school of all appearance of a charity, and surrounding the children with every home advantage. Frequent commendation for duty well done, and recognizing the difference between mistakes and willful disobedience, has developed a proper feeling and a happy disposition to do right for the love of it. Our punishments, mainly, have been the denial of privileges, and our rewards the meritorious card. These cards entitle the rewarded to every privilege, but requires an exercise of judgment as to what is proper and prudent. This at once places the responsibility on the child, and inculcates a deep sense of honor and right. To this end the wise saying of Superintendent Wickersham, "I deem it more important to train the children right than to instruct them well," has been constantly kept in view. Seven teachers have been employed the whole year—one whose time was devoted to the instruction of instrumental music. A brass band of thirteen pieces, instructed by Prof. Wm. L. Bayley, of boys under sixteen, has received the highest praise for their excellent music. They now play some seventy tunes, in perfect time and with the best taste. This has added much to our discipline, and been a source of much enjoyment. The library has been increased, so that it now numbers 1,200 volumes of the choicest reading matter. Daily and weekly, secular and religious, and illustrated papers and magazines to the number of fifty or more, are received and placed on file in the reading room for the use of the children. The reading room is open from morning till 9 o'clock P. M. Those holding meritorious cards have access to it at all hours; others by special permission. For many of the advantages enumerated above we are indebted to the liberality of our large-hearted friends of Reading, Bethlehem, Allentown and Pottsville. At the prompting of the several Grand Army Posts at the above named places, the school gave concerts. We were warmly received. The Superintendent termed it "a perfect ovation all round." It was a success in every particular. It made a host of friends for the school and the system. Our gross receipts were nearly \$1,200.

In contemplating the work of the past year we cannot but rejoice in the happy changes that have been made. And while we can but feel that the

year so rapidly and happily closed must carry with it many of our mistakes and neglects, yet we have the consciousness of an earnest endeavor on the part of all to "act well their part." The eager desire to frown down wrong and to love and labor for the right, which is so apparent in this school, carries with it a reward which cannot be purchased.

DAYTON.—HUGH M'CANDLESS, *Principal*.

This school, situated on a slight elevation adjoining the thriving village of Dayton, and commanding a good view of the surrounding country, is perhaps unsurpassed in the beauty and healthfulness of its location. The farm contains thirty-three acres—twenty-three being cultivated, while the remainder, including a very beautiful grove of about five acres, is used for a play ground.

The school occupies three two story buildings; one 40 by 80 feet, containing school rooms, dining room and kitchen; one 24 by 72 feet, used for boy's sitting room and dormitories; and one 36 by 72 feet with attic, containing principal's rooms, girls' rooms, clothing room, store room, &c.

But little improvement in either building or grounds has been made during the year just closed. A great want in the educational department has been supplied by the establishment of a reading room, the reading matter having been donated by publishers and book sellers. It is hoped that before the close of another year we will have a suitable library.

There were no deaths during the year, and there has been but little sickness.

The girls are taught all kinds of household work; the boys do chores and work on the farm, but they have not enough work to do.

The educational progress of the school has been good. From my own observation I feel confident that the children of these orphan schools have a better opportunity to get an education, and are farther advanced than the children of most other schools. We have worship night and morning, and the children attend; Sabbath school and church every Sabbath. The children have been obedient and disposed to do right since I have been with them.

HARFORD.—H. S. SWEET, *Principal*.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school during the year has been all that could be desired. No deaths have occurred. There have been no cases of severe and protracted illness; and the general and uniform health of teachers, employees and pupils has been preserved.

Industrial.—The plan of conducting the industrial department of the school has not been changed since the date of our last report. A great amount of light work out of doors, such as is to be found in the varied duties of the farm and garden, is annually performed by our boys. None are permitted to work in excess of two hours daily, and the duties of each pupil are varied by a weekly change of the details.

From the nature of the duties the labor of the girls in the household is more regular during the year, and is conducted with more system than that of the boys. As much positive instruction calculated to promote thoroughness and efficiency is given as the case will permit. Our girls, generally, do their work well, and many of them become skillful in handiwork. The orphan schools have not the facilities, neither do the children remain in them a sufficient length of time, for the successful introduction of trades. Nothing of this sort has been attempted.

Educational.—The general gradation of the school remains unchanged. Promotions from grade to grade are made quarterly by the principal, after a thorough examination of the several classes. In this connection it is my duty to speak of the faithfulness and general efficiency of the teachers employed. To their zeal and devotion is owing, in great measure, the rapid progress made by their classes. No teacher can produce results equally satisfactory from all pupils. It is their work to develop inherent powers, to lead forth the intellect, to inform the understanding, to subdue the passions, *to develop the man*. This is the goal toward which we are trying to aim. I can only refer to the results of the yearly examination by Inspector Cornforth, which has just closed, to attest the truth of our claim to a good degree of thoroughness in this department.

Morals.—I believe I can say with truth that the moral and religious education of our pupils receives due attention. No person is employed about the school whose example is believed to be pernicious in any respect. Regular devotional exercises are held daily in the school room, and moral principle as a guide to our conduct is inculcated and enforced by every suitable means. The clergymen of the neighborhood, Revs. Miller and Allen, hold regular religious services at the school, the influence of which for good is apparent. The children are also taken to church upon the Sabbath, when the weather is suitable. It must be admitted that all these means prove

powerless, in particular cases, to control wayward tendencies. The ordinary vices of children appear, and have to be suppressed and restrained. The disciplinary process then resorted to is one calculated to instruct the wrong-doer, and lead him to hate his course of conduct and eventually to turn from it. The discipline is mild, but firmly administered, and always accompanied with admonition. To secure a healthy tone of morals in a school we believe to be the *true* teacher's highest success.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION.—M. Y. CLAY, *Secretary*.

During the past year the number of pupils in the Lincoln Institution has been one hundred and twenty; sixty-two have been placed in good situations, continuing their studies in the evening, under two competent teachers; fifty-nine are too small to be placed at work, and are making good progress with their education in the day school. There has been many changes during the year; thirty were discharged, and the vacancies have been filled—of those who left, eight returned to their mothers, four were transferred to country schools, one, always a delicate boy, died; the remaining seventeen were discharged on order and on age.

Last July reports were received from the employers of all the boys discharged, and they were, almost without an exception, very satisfactory—thereby proving the wisdom and policy of this system of industrious training, enabling, as it does, every boy who graduates at the institution to leave it in a position where he can support himself respectably. There is not a single case of sickness in the institution of any kind. The history of the past year has been a very satisfactory one. The boys have improved mentally and physically; some are occupying important positions in banks, &c., and they have attained so good a character in the community that oftentimes the demands for boys for respectable positions is greater than we can supply. They are regularly drilled, and a very efficient drum corps has been organized.

MANSFIELD.—F. A. ALLEN, *Principal*.

The past year of our school has been one of marked improvement over any preceding year. We have been blessed with health, while others all around and about us have been suffering from the prevailing sickness which has been so wide spread over our country. Not a death has occurred, nor have we had a case of extreme or protracted sickness.

A gymnasium for our boys, and a play-house for our girls, have been erected, and are in successful operation. The substitution of "earth clos-

ets," for the unhealthy vaults and privies generally in use, has been a great improvement, and one which ought to be introduced into every institution in the land.

Industrial.—No system of labor, heretofore adopted, had been satisfactory so far as our school is concerned. To remedy this defect we have purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land, one half of which was under a partial state of cultivation. On this land our boys have the fullest and widest field for labor. In two hours from the time of purchase, over one hundred boys were setting fires to stumps, brush heaps, &c., and by night, some three hundred blazing fires gave visible signs of what orphan boys can do when opportunities present themselves. Some forty acres of this land are now seeded with oats, corn, potatoes, beans and buckwheat, and give good promise of a fine crop.

Several acres of this land have been assigned to so many of our boys as desired it, where each is displaying his tact and ability in gardening "on his own hook." If this experiment proves a success, as it doubtless will, next year we propose allowing a few of our boys to take a portion of the land to work on the shares, thus giving them an opportunity of doing business for themselves, while we can, in a measure, guide and direct them. It will also give them opportunities for making something *pecuniarily* for themselves.

School Room Work.—Our last report set forth our deviations from former prescribed courses of study. The success attending these warranted a continuation of the same plan. At no former period has our school work been so satisfactory as now, both to teacher and pupil. Our school consists of five grades; these constitute separate and distinct departments, and are under the immediate supervision and instruction of one teacher in each. The number of pupils in each grade is about forty. Three distinct departments of study are daily pursued in each grade, viz: Language, mathematics and science. Believing as we do, that the elements of these departments of study may be taught successfully to the youngest child permitted to enter our schools, we select from each, such branches as seem best to meet the wants of our children, and such as we deem best calculated to develop harmoniously the faculties of body, mind and heart. Physiology, botany and local geography in science—the elements of geometry and processes in arithmetic and its tables in mathematics—the constant correction of improprieties in speech, and the no less constant work of teaching *how to tell what* they know in good English, together with the training of each child to write, so that all his school requests are in writing, and in the department of language we find not only highly useful, but practicable. Our teaching in the main is given without books. The subject of study when taken up, is first taken into the mind and heart of the teacher, who seldom fails to give to it a life and freshness that appetizes the class, thus creating

a desire for more. After each class recitation pupils are required to reproduce in writing the lesson before the class. It will be readily seen that this process secures a closer attention during recitation, greater accuracy in language, and clearness in thinking. It makes our teachers more studious in preparation, for without this *daily* exercise the teaching must be a failure. They must of necessity be far more accurate in statement and definition. But the limited space of this report will not allow of further details touching this "new departure."

We have organized two bands in instrumental music. A set of brass instruments, costing \$235, was purchased in March, and our boys are now prepared to play quite a number of easy tunes. This has added much of interest to our school, as well as expense.

Moral Instruction.—No system of training or development can be properly called education that does not embrace *moral* as well as physical and intellectual. In our system of instruction we have never been able to discover a point at which moral instruction should be dropped, even for a single day or hour. And though we have stated times for daily devotional exercises, and Sabbath periods for public worship and Sabbath school instruction, our constant aim is to so blend the three in the every-day concerns of life, that when we shall have finished our labors with these children their development may be symmetrical and in the right direction.

I feel it my duty, in closing this report, to speak of those who have so efficiently aided me in this work. And I desire, in this public manner, to express my gratitude to them for their faithful and devoted discharge of duties to these orphan children under whose immediate and almost constant supervision they come. To Mr. V. R. Pratt, the acting principal, and Miss Amanda Simpson, the matron, who have been with me almost from the commencement of this work, very much of the success of this school is due. The faithfulness and fidelity manifested by Miss Myra Horton, who has been with us three years, and Miss Stella Young, who has been with us some two years, deserves especial mention. They, together with Miss F. M. Wright and Miss Nettie Hunt, who began their labors with us the present year, and whose work has been highly appreciated, have had no common task to perform. The new method of teaching and study adopted has imposed upon them labors that the most of teachers know nothing of—labors *out* of school almost equalling those during the school session. Most sincerely do I thank them for their zealous earnestness in endeavoring to carry out our new and heretofore untried plans and methods.

M'ALISTERVILLE.—J. H. SMITH, *Principal*.

Progress and Improvement.—By constant effort, without any very material interruption of the regular routine of exercises, we have made good progress in the various departments during the school year. The school department, under the management of a good, earnest and energetic principal teacher, is doing a good work. We aim to teach principles and ideas rather than the words of the text-book. In their industrial attainments the girls are constantly improving; in which, as well as in their neat appearance, when in school, we consider them second to none in the State. The facilities for doing good work are improved as the case requires.

In the sewing department two improved sewing machines were added to the former supply. These are operated largely by the girls approaching sixteen years of age.

The boys have added to their former industrial attainments the making of corn brooms, by machinery made specially for their use. By constantly improving the grounds and surroundings we have succeeded in giving the place a home-like appearance.

For general information the boys and girls have the advantage of a library of four hundred books, to which they have access at stated times. In addition to this they have the benefit of the following periodicals: five monthlies, ten weeklies and one daily.

Sanitary.—The health of the school in general has been good. This is, we believe, mainly, the result of good, substantial diet, regularity of meals, and weekly bathing. But few cases of serious sickness have taken place during the year.

Industrial.—About twenty acres of ground are being cultivated in the various kinds of vegetables required at the institution. These are taken care of by the gardener, with the assistance of the boys. A good crop of vegetables of most kinds is in prospect. Also an excellent crop of apples and grapes. The girls are taught the various branches of household work, in which we claim for them a commendable standing.

Educational.—The educational standing is good. The general satisfaction expressed by the examiners, at the close of the school year, is encouraging. Some of the children have done nobly, and we feel satisfied that much good is being accomplished.

Moral.—The moral condition of the school is good, and we believe will compare favorably with other similar institutions in the State. The instruction to gain this desirable end consists in short lectures, attendance at church and Sabbath school regularly, and morning and evening devotional exercises, consisting of the singing of suitable hymns, reading of Scriptures and prayer.

MERCER—J. G. WHITE, *Proprietor.*

The average number of children in school, during the year, has been about two hundred. The health of the institution has been remarkably good; our faithful school physician, Dr. J. P. Hosuck, has scarcely had an opportunity to earn his salary. I rejoice that our school is not an exception in this particular, the others being almost equally blessed. The educational interests of the institution were never in a more satisfactory condition. Prof. Wm. Boyle, a thorough scholar and practical teacher, has charge of the educational department; he is also teacher of the advanced grades. The other grades are taught by efficient and practical female teachers, nearly all of whom have been connected with the school since it was first established, in the year 1868. Our motto has been—secure good teachers and keep them. To this, in a great measure, we attribute the progress, thoroughness and marked good morals of the children in our institution. We have endeavored, as far as possible, to provide a HOME for the orphan, as well as a school, and in this I feel that we have, in part, succeeded; the evidence of this I find in the smiling and happy faces which greet me on my visits to the institution. Our play grounds are ample and well set with trees. We believe somewhat in the doctrine that *children ought to be children*, and to verify our belief have, during the last year, erected two large play rooms for the boys and girls respectfully, so that, whether the weather be cold or hot, wet or dry, *they can play*.

Pure cold soft water is conducted through the school buildings from a spring on the grounds, affording us abundant facilities for keeping clean, and thereby insuring good health.

Our school is situated about one-half mile from the old town of Mercer, which gives us all the advantages of town, and none of its disadvantages. We purchase all our supplies of food and clothing at home, in the neighborhood of the school, this makes the school a physical advantage to the community in which it is situated.

We have about fifty acres of arable land connected with the school—this, and the other business and industrial interests of the institution, are under the management of C. H. White, who arranges and takes charge of the details of boys for farm and other labor. Our vegetables were not a success this year. We raised, however, about 1,200 bushels of potatoes, between 5,000 and 6,000 heads of cabbage; also considerable quantities of beans, turnips, onions, &c. We planted, during the spring, over ten acres of potatoes, and great quantities of other vegetables, and hope, next year, to be able to report a much larger farm product.

We have reason to be encouraged at the course pursued by our *sixteeners*; most of them are anxious to remain with us for the purpose of pursuing further their studies, and we have made arrangements to accommodate some of them. One marked feature of our graduates is a disposition, on leaving the school, to engage in some useful employment or pursuit, to better prepare themselves for life's duties.

MOUNT JOY.—JESSE KENNEDY, *Principal*.

For description of buildings and land, and for the methods of physical, mental and moral training, you are referred to last year's report, since there have been no material changes in these respects during the year.

Health.—We have had no sickness nor deaths in the institution during the year. The pupils are, almost without exception, "pictures of health." J. L. Ziegler, M. D., whose report is subjoined, has been our physician.

School Furniture.—We have Ruskin's patent desks, three sets of outline maps—"Pelton's old," "Pelton's new," and "Mitchell's new"—an electric battery, a magnetic globe, physiological charts, sixty-five yards of black-board, a library, mottoes, &c., &c.

Faculty.—The principal teacher and the first assistant, Professors J. M. Gable and Middleton Smith, whose abilities to govern and instruct are probably second to none in the State, have filled these positions for more than two years, and I find that long experience in the orphan schools makes teachers more expert. The fewer changes in the corps of teachers the better for the school. Mr. William Hinkle, successor to J. R. Irvine, (who resigned a few weeks ago to attend the State Normal school,) and Misses Aliee Eshelman and Cora Hull, are excellent teachers.

Progress and Studies.—Though we have made marked progress during former years, yet we think we have excelled during the year just ended. This is principally due to the teachers' zeal, and the interest which the scholars took in their studies. Though the advanced classes studied, during this year or previous years, all the common branches, together with etymology, vocal music, book-keeping, geometry, algebra, rhetoric, geology, natural philosophy, physiology, drawing and history, they still desired more, but the teacher's motto being "*multum non multa*," did not think it prudent to pursue more studies. It might even be questioned whether there was not some " cramming " done, considering the number of branches and the age of the pupils; but it must be remembered that all these branches need not be pursued during one year. Some of our advanced scholars have been here for a number of years, and finished some branches a year or two ago.

Deportment.—The conduct of the scholars has been remarkably good during the year, in all the departments. We have had very few cases of malicious conduct. Several of the pupils have been converted during the year, and it had a good influence upon the deportment of the school.

Societies.—We have three societies connected with the school—the “Worthington Lyceum and Library Association,” the Misses “Kennedy-Gable Sewing, Crocheting, &c., Circle,” and the “Kennedy-Wickersham Reading Circle.” The lyceum has been organized over two years, and some of the members have become quite proficient in the art of speaking. The reading and the sewing circles have been organized but a year ago, yet they have become the means of instilling much of the true, the beautiful and the good. They have been great auxiliaries in promoting the moral tone of the school.

Books.—The societies own about three hundred choice books. These books have been secured by subscriptions and donations—Revs. S. A. Heilner and Reiminsnyder and Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Zeigler being prominent among the donors. The school books have been well cared for during the year.

Papers, Periodicals, &c.—We are indebted to the editors and publishers of the following papers, periodicals, &c.: the *Lancaster Daily Express*; the *Lancaster Examiner and Herald*; the *Mount Joy Herald*; the *Marietta Register*; the *York True Democrat*; the *Daily State Journal*; the *Pittsburg Gazette*; *Harper's Weekly*; the *New York Tribune*; the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*; the *Reading Eagle*; the *Reading Times and Dispatch*; the *Daily Reading Sun*; the *Newport News*; the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*; the *Methodist Home Journal*; the *Methodist*; the *Elizabethtown Chronicle*; the *Norristown Register*; the *Christian Radical*; the *American Lutheran*; the *Christian Union*; the *Christian at Work*; *Arthur's Magazine*; the *Children's Hour*; the *Pennsylvania School Journal*; the *Amateur*, and others. The majority of these papers and magazines are sent to the school gratuitously by the friends of the institution. They are all very much appreciated by the scholars, and they do a vast amount of good.

Sixteeners.—Of the one hundred and thirty-three who have been discharged on age, there are but few who are not doing well. William Hunter, discharged about eighteen months ago, is foreman (salary, \$180 per annum and boarded free,) in a large store in New Jersey. There are others who receive from \$40 to \$60 per month. About ten or fifteen are teaching, and several are attending the Normal schools.

We are indebted to the State for the privilege of sending, next year, one or more of our most deserving pupils to the State Normal schools gratuitously; but we are sorry we cannot send all in the same grade. Since the

appropriation to the orphan schools will be diminished year by year, why not increase it proportionately for the purpose of sending a greater number of the merited orphans to the State Normal schools of Pennsylvania? The commonwealth owes these orphan children a debt which she can never fully pay them; but by carrying into effect the above suggestion will be a great auxiliary by way of repaying them for the sacrifice their father's made.

PHILLIPSBURG.—W. G. TAYLOR, *Principal*.

Physically.—When received but few of the children are in perfect health. Some suffering from various hereditary diseases; others from conditions of body that have been the result of their circumstances, food, habits, &c. But very few when received show physical culture. All their physical habits, appetites and passions are irregular, and governed simply by impulse without rule or principle. But in a short time they show evidences of change and improvement. Bathing, food, sleep, exercise, air, light and system in everything, gives recuperative power and quickens all the physical forces.

This culture soon shows itself in the face, and in the general personal appearance, and the elasticity of movement. A lady of education and large wealth, with a homely daughter and little evidence of culture, at her side, looked into our girls' sewing room, and said, "where did you get so many pretty girls?" I replied, "this is simply the result of culture and correct habits, food and industry." We can give indisputable evidence from facts, that have been verified very many times, that the proper discharge of the domestic duties are the best health and life giving agents to girls, that the Creator has given to the world, and that the female constitution was designed for the domestic duties.

We have for six and a half years, ten times each year, with twenty girls, two each time, tried the experiment, and weighed and measured the two girls that were to go on a certain domestic duty, two hours each day, for thirty days, and in that thirty days the increase in height has invariably been from one-fourth of an inch to one inch, and in weight from two to ten pounds and large expansion of chest. We have so experimented in the various household duties and in food. The result has been the perfect physical condition of every orphan discharged on age from this school. Only one is marked 95 instead of 100.

During the winter we had a case of measels, and after consultation with our physician, it was thought desirable that all who had not already had

them should take them ; this we felt desirable and set ourselves to the work. We had fifty-six cases, not one of whom died, or has the least evil effects of the measles left. We have had two deaths, the first in six and half years ; one from cancer in the throat, that the boy had before coming here, the other from asthma, born with the boy, and of which four brothers and sisters died in twenty-four hours after a severe attack.

Intellectually.—Our school follows strictly the studies of the grades ordered by the State, which we believe to be the best that can be devised for the systematic development, storing and strengthening of the mind, and the best that the orphan schools can adopt to prepare any of the orphans that may desire to teach for their work.

Our progress this year has been better, all things considered, than last, though we have not as advanced scholars, arising out of the fact, that last year we discharged twenty-three from the fifth to the tenth grade, and received in their place fifty-six from the first to the third grade. Those in our advanced grades, that were here previously, have advanced two grades each, this year, and one boy, that the State Superintendent said stood a very good examination, made four grades and a half this school year. It is not hard to make a fine Damascus blade, if you have skill and the finest Damascus steel.

With most of our children there has been a regular development of all the faculties beyond what is common to children of their age, and they become thinkers. The older and more experienced teachers each have one of the primary grades at least, once each day, so that they may make a good beginning. We have compositions and declamations weekly. Our large girls have a literary society, that meets once a week in the evening. We take fifteen periodicals for reading. Have a Sabbath school library of about 200 volumes and a circulating library of about 200 volumes.

We have a thinking society—at dinner we announce the subject in the form of a question, as illustration: "What four things are most essential to constitute a true lady?" "If you had your choice, what three things would you choose?" Every child sends in a written answer, which is then read, and the answers generally give a good out-line of the lecture upon that subject, and it is closed by remarks from the principal.

Morally.—The moral training consists in family worship morning and evening. The attention of the school is directed to any duty, admonition, encouragement or promise in the Scripture read. Remarks, daily suggested by the incidents that have occurred, bring upon their moral character.

Sabbath.—Morning, 8½ o'clock, reading of Scriptures for three quarters of an hour, embracing Sabbath school lesson. Sabbath school, 10½ o'clock. After dinner, reading of religious books and papers. Three o'clock, preaching. After supper as many as desire have an opportunity of hearing some

interesting book read. In the evening we have a class, part of the year in Bible analogy, the other part in Scripture recitation, relieved by a lecture on natural theology or religious biography. Quite a number of our children have memorized the book of Psalms through, and part of Proverbs. The children have in the class given the analysis of every chapter in the Old and New Testament three times, in the last four years. A large proportion of the girls that go out from us go away truly Christians, giving evidence of their change of heart, in their consistent lives, that their irreligious companions cannot gainsay. The *effects* of the moral training is seen in the fact that we know of but one boy that went out from us that is not doing well.

Industrially.—This has been a year of the most encouraging success.

Boys' Work.—Our boys are at work, during their detail hours, in the summer, on the farm and in the gardens. They, in turns, take care of stock, and attend to all the out-door work of the establishment. *Each boy has a specific duty to do each day*, for which he is responsible, and with which no other person must intermeddle.

Girls' Work.—We have steadily improved a system of girls' work, so that we now teach to every girl, systematically, *all woman's work*—the work being changed regularly, so that each one can have an opportunity at each kind of work that they are old enough to do. If there is any kind of work that any one is specially deficient in, she is especially directed to it. We have different departments or degrees of advancement in each industrial class. We have classes in kitchen work, dining room work, baking, house cleaning, washing, ironing, mending, darning, sewing, dress making, making boys' pants and jackets. Each of these is under the supervision of a person of experience. We have girls who have this year made their freedom suit, the making of which you would pay at least \$8 00 for in the city. A girl passing through this course of industrial training is *fitted for life as few girls of sixteen are*, and they cannot well fail to be a blessing to society.

Social Culture.—Children are taught the courtesies of life, and required to practice them. All rudeness of every kind is forbidden, and all slang phrases and low language of every kind. The proprieties of the table are strictly taught and enforced. Every child is required to be as polite to the girl waiting on the table as they would be to the principal or a teacher. The deportment of our children is always commended by visitors, and when they go abroad, to church or anywhere else. At the Union depot, Pittsburg, when our children were going home, and had to wait from 10½ to 4 o'clock for transportation, two of the employees remarked they had never seen children deport themselves so well and orderly before, and they therefore gave them special accommodations.

Their clothing is good, neat, tasty, well made and abundant, and comfortable, and we think no reasonable person would ask for anything more for this school.

Boys' Wardrobe.—Each boy has a fine dress uniform, Sunday suit, school suit and fatigue suit; two flannel shirts and three gingham shirts; two caps; one pair shoes and one pair boots; two pairs woollen and two pairs cotton socks; two handkerchiefs.

The Girls' Wardrobe.—Each girl has dresses: one garnet mohair poplin, one blue coburg, one pink calico, one brown gingham, one brown and white calico, one white brilliant, one Oxford suiting and two flannel, and some have other dresses that are old. Skirts: one flannel—most of them have two—one balmoral, one nankeen, one white, and one or more old ones. Sacques: black cloth for winter and brown cloth for spring and fall. Hats: three hats, one white and one brown straw, one felt hat and one woollen hood. Shoes: one pair uniform and one pair every day. Stockings: three pairs cotton and two pairs woollen; several collars, and one ribbon bow. Handkerchiefs, three.

Military Drill.—We have an experienced drill master, and our boys have made the most creditable progress.

Buildings.—Our buildings are all in prime condition. We have added another large building, that is larger than the old building, and is finished and furnished in good style. All our wood furniture has been overhauled, and repaired and varnished, and now has a fine appearance; and our beds and bedding have been overhauled and refitted, or new supplied. Our house accommodations are equal to that of any of the seminaries.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INSTITUTE.—DR. AND MRS. HARSHBERGER,
Principals.

Sanitary.—The current year has passed without bringing upon us any special affliction or sickness. The *small-pox*, which desolated the city during the fall and winter, entirely spared the inmates of our house. Not a single case occurred, and while the pestilence raged around us, our children remained in perfect health. This result must be attributed, under the blessing of God, to the prompt *vaccination* of every *scholar* and *employee*, and the great care taken to prevent the entrance of the infection into our house. Since our last report one death has occurred. The case was that of a little girl, who was affected with pulmonary consumption when she entered the school, and the prolongation of whose life was, from the start, only a matter of time.

Educational.—Looking back over the past year, we feel great encouragement at the progress which our children have made in their studies. Day by day the earnest labor of a corps of efficient teachers has been working that improvement which is so gratifying in the retrospect. All our old branches of study have been continued, and we have endeavored to infuse into each subject some of that living, acting power, without which a well stored memory is, at best, a clumsy weapon in life's battle. In addition to the routine of last year, we have introduced several new branches into our curriculum, and an additional music teacher has been employed, in order that this most charming study, so potent for good in refining the emotional nature, may receive the attention which it merits.

Clothing.—A well dressed man is more respected, and, other things being equal, has more self-respect than the same individual "in filthy tatters clad;" and when we say *man*, we use the word generically, for the sensitive nature of woman is particularly influenced by the "adornment of apparel." We have felt that money laid out to provide the children, under our charge, with neat, comfortable and attractive clothing, was well expended; and while carefully guarding against extravagance, our ward-robes continue to be supplied with the abundant and elegant clothing which this institution has, from the first, provided for its inmates.

Industrial.—The children perform the bulk of the house-work, and receive instruction in all its details. A number of girls operate nicely on the sewing machine, and almost all use the needle with dexterity. Embroidery and fancy sewing also receive attention; and an effort is made to elevate all employment, so that our children may distinctly understand that *manual* labor is not *menial*; that the truly educated man is willing to work with *muscle* as well as *mind*; that the really accomplished woman is *industrious*, as well as *intelligent*.

Morals.—The culture of the heart should keep pace with the training of the mind. Believing that the emotions and affections are the motive power of action, we have endeavored to refine and elevate them, as well as to cultivate the reasoning powers, which should be the modifying force in our being. In this effort to cultivate the moral sentiments, it has not been forgotten that practical life should be the exponent, the illustration, the out-working of the infallible principles of *religion*, and that learning, as well as living, can succeed only when regulated by the Word of God.

To us thus strewing the precious germs of truth, oft times in weakness, yet trusting, praying, hoping the Lord of the vineyard has not denied His blessing; and we have confidence that, in the hearts of many of these dear children, the good seed is springing up into the lovely flowers of a holy Christian life, to shed sweet fragrance on the path of daily duty, and to bloom in perennial beauty by the "river of the water of life."

TITUSVILLE.—GORDON S. BERRY, *Principal*.

In reviewing the year past we find abundant cause, amid all our discouragements and failings, for thankfulness on behalf of our school.

Death has but once visited our fold. Early in March, Charles George, a bright and cheerful lad, aged about fifteen years, and who had previously enjoyed the best of health, was taken away almost without warning, by an attack of pneumonia.

Funeral services were held at the school, and the boys of the school escorted the hearse to the railroad depot, in military order, marching, with arms reversed, to the music of the "Dead march," by the school martial band.

The remains were accompanied by his brother, and the school proprietor in person, to his friends in western Crawford county, and left in their charge for burial.

The general health of the school has been unparalleled; and the few unimportant cuts, fractures and diseases incident to childhood, have readily yielded to the skill of our doctors; one of whom, Dr. C. A. Dannaker, has now taken his abode with us as resident physician.

The new buildings erected during the year prove, beyond expectation, their adaptation to our wants. Improvements suggest themselves from time to time, and are, in fact, continually in progress. This involves great expense, not previously estimated, and has compelled the proprietor to assume sole charge as principal, to the abandonment of all other business.—The school will, hereafter, receive his undivided attention; and renewed efforts will be made to do the most for the pupils that the income of the school permits.

In the educational department, at least six skilled teachers have been constantly employed; at least two of them, and for part of the year three, being graduates of State Normal schools.

Teachers and scholars alike have labored with commendable earnestness, and a progress in study attained truly wonderful, in view of the many interruptions, and creditable under the most favored circumstances.

Industrially, the school has accomplished much—all the girls clothing, except some of their shoes; all the boys military suits, caps, boots, shoes and under wear, were made in the school.

The domestic work of the school has been neatly and promptly done by the pupils' help, and the boys have been very useful upon the new buildings, in improving the grounds, and in the farming and gardening, which promise to be flattering successes.

The moral and religious nature of the pupils are matters of every day concern and effort. Morning and evening worship are regularly held in the school room, and the merciful care of the Heavenly Father devoutly acknowledged at meals. The entire school, teachers and helps included, being assembled on these occasions, the example of respect for religious observances is continually before the pupils.

On Sunday mornings the children attend church service, either that of their choice in the city, or that conducted by some clergyman or competent christian layman at the school. In the afternoon, all attend Sunday school in the institution, where all the teachers and many friends of the school meet and instruct the pupils in classes. Sunday evenings a school prayer meeting is regularly held, at which the attendance is voluntary, and usually numbers over thirty; more than half that number take part orally in the exercises, and testify there as well as by their daily life to a blessed experience in Christian living. These meetings are always presided over by some competent Christian adult appointed for the occasion, care being taken to prevent excitement, to avoid all tendency to sectarianism, and to teach a religion "pure and undefiled."

Permit me, in closing, to refer to growing necessities of these children, which are already in excess of the provision made for them by law. In proportion to the education received, the mental necessities increase in number, variety and expense. A class which, three years ago, could be supplied with books for a year at three dollars, will now require in half that time books worth twenty dollars, and general reading matter must be provided at no less cost. The wages of teachers increase also with advancing classes in rapid ratio, and not only must the salaries, but also the number of teachers employed be increased with each returning year. The children in these schools will already bear favorable comparison with corresponding classes in the best public schools, but instruction in many useful arts, and physical sciences must be withheld till greater means are provided.

UNIONTOWN.—A. H. WATERS, *Principal*.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school, as you have seen from the reports of the physician in charge, has been exceedingly good. There has not been a death, and but a single case of sickness of a serious nature.

Educational Progress.—The educational department has given satisfactory evidence of progress. Although, with two or three exceptions, there are no cases of rapid mental development, yet the advancement, for the

most part, has been as uniform and rapid as could be expected from the previous mental training that most of these children have enjoyed. Several of the pupils that have gone out, having reached their sixteenth year, are well fitted, with a little experience and riper judgment, to teach in the common schools. I doubt not that our soldiers' orphan schools will furnish a great many very efficient teachers, and especially will this be the case with those who enter for a time a Normal school. The training of these schools is admirably calculated to fit them for that vocation.

Industrial Training.—The requirements of the Department have been, as far as possible, strictly observed. The "detail system" is, therefore, a necessity in the success of this department. As stated in my last annual report, I have made special efforts to establish some trades that would afford at least some of the boys regular and useful employment. The shoe, broom and fruit canning establishments have been in operation during the year. In the shoe and broom shops, some of the boys have become very expert. A knowledge of such trades will be of great advantage, even should they not afterwards be pursued. If those who learn them have the mind and ambition to aspire higher, they will do so, as has been proven in some instances already. If not, then the occupations just suit them.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral training of these children is constant. Moral lessons are impressed upon their minds at every step. As far as possible the employees are moral and religious persons, and they teach both by example and precept. The Scriptures are read daily, and religious exercises, morning and evening, are regularly observed. As often as possible one of the different churches is attended on Sabbath morning, and regular Sunday school exercises are held on Sunday afternoon. The result of this regular and constant moral and religious training is very manifest, and is the most gratifying and encouraging feature in the system of soldiers' orphan schools. None but those who are acquainted with the *inner life* of a soldiers' orphan school can appreciate the value and extent of these results.

Stewart Endowment Fund.—The design of the Hon. Andrew Stewart has been in practical operation for some months. Eleven have received the benefit of this fund, according to merit, the highest yet given being \$25. Several whose time expires during the present year, from their standing now, will receive a much larger sum.

WHITE HALL.—J. A. MOORE, *Principal*.

We have just closed a successful year of labor for the young. It has been gratifying to note the continued improvement in all departments of the school. Pupils on leaving the institution, at the age of sixteen, feel grateful for the State's gratuity, and not a few of them are desirous to continue their course in the State Normal schools, to prepare themselves for teachers. That idea of giving these orphans, who are meritorious, still further advantages, is a noble one.

Educational.—The branches pursued in the different grades have been those designated by the Superintendent; the classes and studies in the eight grades are arranged in strict accordance with the published programme. Our motto has been "Not how much, but how well," and to measure advancement more by thoroughness than by amounts. In the school government we endeavor to be mild, firm and impartial, the principle of honor being the basis of conduct. As an incentive to diligence, the value of an education, and the advantages of a well disciplined and thoroughly educated mind are constantly instilled into the mind of the pupil, the result has been very satisfactory; the pupils in the advanced grades showing an appreciation of the advantages afforded them. The two literary societies, organized at the commencement of the school, continue in successful operation. These meet each Saturday evening, under the supervision of a teacher; the order of exercises are those of literary societies in general. Mock courts were held by the boys, in which trials were conducted in accordance with court rules. Legislative bodies have been organized, and the business of a legislature disposed of, thus acquainting themselves with law and law making.

Morals.—A Sabbath school has been in successful operation, and in the varied exercises of reading, recitation, answering of questions and map exercises, much interest has been manifested. A marked religious feeling pervades the school. Worship in the school room is held morning and evening. On all occasions a reverence is required for sacred things, and the seeds of morality and christianity sown in all our intercourse.

Industrial.—The boys and girls are strictly required to labor at their respective vocations two hours daily. The boys, during the summer months, acquire a good knowledge of farming and trucking. An experienced trucker has charge of them. The products of the farm, including such vegetables as potatoes, cabbage, beets, parsnips, turnips, &c., have been ample for the use of the school during the whole of last year, and the present indications favor the expectation of as large a crop the present summer. The girls all do their work well, whether it be in one department

of housework or another. They also evince much taste for fancy needle and bead-work, knitting lace, collars, making cushions, &c. Discipline while at work is deemed as much a necessity as it is in the school room.

Military Drill.—With one hundred and fifty boys four companies are formed, respectively, A, B, C and D. Not only have instructions, as per circular No. 5, paragraph 6, been carried out, in the most approved tactics, but evolutions in the various battalion drills, such as forming and reducing squares, marching by echelon, column into line, and other regimental manœuvres, which they go through as little veterans.

Present Condition.—At no time since my connection with the institution was the clothing of the children so good. The girls are well supplied with summer and winter clothing, and much of this is due to our economic and efficient matron. The boys returned to their homes at this vacation with a new dark blue beaver suit, and an extra pair of new kersey pants. All their clothing is in excellent condition. The health of the pupils has been surprisingly good, as will be seen in our physician's report, which I herewith enclose. Painting up the whole interior of the building, the addition of new porticoes in front, and many other additional improvements, have been the work of the six weeks of vacation. The children, on leaving for their homes at vacation, all expressed the happiest assurance of their ability to cope with the pupils of their sister schools, in an honest rivalry for the name of the best school in the State. The examination closing the year was more largely attended, and by a more intelligent audience, than that of former years, which is taken as an evidence of the success of the system. And all that was claimed for it by its founders has been realized.

FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM—A LIST OF THE "SIXTEENERS."

BRIDGEWATER.

Lewis H. Davis, teaching, Lock Haven, \$45 per month.

Theodore Ray, barber, Attleboro', Bucks county.

Redmond Jackson, barber, Philadelphia.

Rollo Green, carpenter, Frankford, Philadelphia.

Hiram D. D. Smith, farming, Mifflintown.

William Miller, attending school at Lincoln University, Oxford.

Sarah Nocho, seamstress, lives with mother, Philadelphia.

Susan Millon, preparing to teach, Bridgewater Soldiers' Orphans' school.

Matilda J. Brown, preparing to teach, Bridgewater Soldiers' Orphans' school.

William Watkins, barber, Philadelphia.

Rachael E. Hall, preparing to teach, Oxford.

Mary E. Bowser, at home with mother, Dauphin county.

Annie Bacon, preparing to teach, Philadelphia.

CASSVILLE.

Margaret E. Hanes, married, and lives in Bellefonte.

Henry S. Hancuff, blacksmith, Cambria county.

George Wolf, working in Julian Furnace, Centre county, at \$1 per day.

Emaline Hanes, married, and lives in Centre county.

William C. Reem, teacher, Elizabeth Furnace, Blair county, at \$45 per month.

John S. Wantz, lumbering, Clearfield county.

Albert States, coachmaker, Williamsburg, Blair county, at \$140 per year.

John W. Kemmerling, brakeman, Altoona, Blair county, at \$2 25 per day.

Sarah A. Beigle, cook, Cassville Soldiers' Orphan's school, at \$2 25 per week

John W. Hendershot, working in rolling mill, at \$1 50 per day.

Harry J. Miller, working at car-building, Altoona, at \$40 per month.

Amelia A. Ray, married, and lives in Osceola, Clearfield county.

Catharine M. Rough, married, and lives in Osceola, Clearfield county.

James D. Williams, lumbering, Curwensville, Clearfield county.

Harper W. Snyder, teaching in Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' school.

William S. Stack, conductor on P. and E. railroad.

John Cowan, machinist, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Emily M. De Haas, married, and lives in Williamsport.

John W. Hancuff, farming, Yellow Springs, Blair county.

Samuel Ganoe, mining, Warriors' Mark, Huntingdon county.

William A. Clark, mining, M'Connellstown.

Andrew J. Kyler, blacksmith, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Mary E. Kuntzleman, at home with mother, Huntingdon.

Anna R. Ramsey, married.

George W. Lytle, teaching, Altoona, at \$45 per month.

Henry C. Rough, fireman, B. E. V. railroad.

Job W. Robbins, learning carpenter trade, Bower, Clearfield county.

Joseph Beitel, cleaning engines, at \$40 per month.

Mary E. M'Cartney, married, and lives in Morrisdale.

Luther Flanagan, tinsmith, Newburg, Huntingdon county.

William C. Jones, working in rolling mill, at \$3 50 per day.

Catharine E. Ragan, in photograph gallery, Altoona.
Emma F. Cooke, teaching, Bellefonte, at \$40 per month.
Nancy J. Stone, married.
Amanda E. Rinker, married, and lives in Orbisonia.
John F. M'Divitt, milling, Port Matilda.
Elizabeth Shafer, at home with mother.
Kezia Beyer, working at housework, Janesville.
Ezekiel H. Wherry, upholsterer, Altoona, at 90 cts. per day.
John States, farming, Williamsburg.
Clarissa J. Green, teaching in Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' school, at \$25 per month and found.
Amanda Kemmerling, at home with mother, Altoona.
Thomas W. Poet, carpenter, Altoona, at \$1 75 per day.
William J. Paul, teaming, Mineral Point.
John M. Glenn, telegraph operator, at \$40 per month.
Isadore Fink, teaching in New Millport, at \$23 per month.
Jesse A. Hoffman, brakeman, Altoona, at \$2 25 per day.
James Osborne, farming.
Herman G. Aurandt, laborer, P. C. railroad, at Altoona.
Andrew L. Snyder, working in rolling mill, Niles, Ohio, at \$2 per day.
John D. Bacon, blacksmith, Altoona, at \$1 70 per day.
Joseph A. Hoover, cabinet-maker, Altoona, at \$100 per year.
Charles P. Wantz, lumbering, Beech Creek.
Isabella Bressler, married.
Jesse W. Rupert, farming.
Porter W. Prough, tinsmith, Johnstown.
Juniata Cramer, milliner, Lancaster, at \$30 per month.
Hattie Wayne, attended State Normal school, at Millersville, one year, and will teach in the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' school the coming year.
Andrew J. Stauffer, mining, Clearfield county, at \$3 per day.
Sarah Foster, housework, Altoona.
Nathan Gouchnour, farming, Cambria county.
Rebecca J. Kyler, married.
William W. M'Cauley, blacksmith.
Laura D. Wharton, at home with mother, Altoona.
John A. Rinker, mining, Orbisonia.
William M'Divitt, mining, Johnstown.
John D. Keys, machinist, Altoona, at 90 cts. per day.
John W. Clark, working on steam saw mill, Calvin, at \$1 50 per day.
James T. Robbins, working on saw mill, Bower, at \$36 per month.
Howard W. Cooke, clerking in store, Milsburg.
Margaret Beitel, milliner, Hollidaysburg.

James A. Lindsay, telegraph operator and railroad agent, Dudley, at \$60 per month.

Maria J. Pheasant, at home with mother, Calvin.

Mary E. Mauk, teaching, Latrobe.

Millard F. Cowan, working in Keystone bridge company, Pittsburg.

Archibald Neece, working in planing mill, Altoona.

Frank F. Ruggles, brakeman, Conemaugh, at \$2 25 per day.

Ella C. Myers, at home with mother, Smith's Mills.

Maria C. Decker, gone west.

Ralph Skipper, on farm, Cassville, at \$8 per month.

Julia A. Gault, teaching, Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' school, at \$25 per month and found.

Catharine Hancuff, teaching, Yellow Springs.

Margaret S. Stine, at home with mother, Claysburg.

Annie F. Fulton, at home with mother, Milesburg.

James M. Hicks, on farm, Huntingdon.

Adaline H. Barclay, married.

Sarah A. Ragan, housework, Altoona.

Virginia Etchison, at home with mother, Altoona.

John M. Williams, on farm, Curwensville.

George M. Goshorn, photographer, Shade Gap.

Nathan M. De Haas, lumbering, Williamsport.

George W. Keys, carpentering, Altoona.

Anna R. Pheasant, at home with mother, Tyrone.

Abert F. Crum, in regular army.

Annie E. Jones, attending school at Ebensburg, contemplates teaching.

Sarah M'Cartney, at home with mother.

Winfield S. Snyder, working in rolling mill, Niles, Ohio, at 85 cts. per day.

Rachael A. Clark, at home with mother.

Cynthia A. Green, attending school, Milesburg.

Frank P. Wherry, telegraphing, Clearfield, at \$45 per month.

Marilla J. Stevens, at home with mother.

Abram L. Myers, working in railroad shops, Altoona, at \$1 50 per day.

John T. Scott, going to school.

Oliver Flanagan, farming, Newburg.

Lydia C. Ray, going to school, Loveville.

Araminta E. Nail, laundress, Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' school.

Mary E. Bacon, at home with mother.

Samuel M. Wantz, lumbering, Beech Creek.

D. Irvin Kuntzleman, clerk in recorder's office, Huntingdon, at \$30 per month.

Clara B. Neece, housework, Altoona, at \$2 50 per week.

Ida J. Kirkpatrick, at home with mother, Huntingdon.
Victor W. Baker, farming, Mount Union.
Amanda Lowery, going to school, Altoona.
Mary M'Divitt, housework, Altoona.
Jesse Beyer, farming, Janesville.
Joseph Hite, working on railroad, Hollidaysburg, \$2 per day.
Rebecca Rinker, at home with mother.
Sarah J. Walker, at home with mother.
Flemman Patterson, on railroad, Altoona.
Henry H. Beyer, farming, Clintonville.
Rolandus Fink, building oil tanks, Brady's Bend, at \$50 per month.
Mary C. Miller, at home with mother.
Mercenia Aurandt, at home with mother.
Daniel S. Hoffman, learning milling, Marklesburg, \$12 per month.
Emma Myers, attending school at Cassville.
Charles P. Glenn, clerking in store, Shirleysburg.
Clarissa Thompson, at home with mother.
Letilius Manning, at home with mother.
Oliver E. Thomas, farming Ebensburg.
John G. M'Cauley, miller, Huntingdon.

CHESTER SPRINGS

Fannie Gable, dressmaker, Allentown.
M. Knappenberger, dressmaker, Allentown.
H. Bitterling, attending school, Allentown.
Ellen Fetzer, brushmaker, Allentown, \$3 per week.
Lizzie Miller, tailoring, Allentown, \$6 per week.
Clara Fetzer, dressmaker, Allentown.
Walter Brobst, gas works, Allentown, \$7 30 per week.
John Konold, brick yard, Allentown, \$5 per week.
S. Gable, cigar maker, Clinton, N. J.
Henry Bleck, coopring, Philadelphia, \$5 per week.
Jennie Bleck, at home with mother, Philadelphia.
Emma Rapine, parasol maker, Philadelphia, \$9 per week.
George Snyder, working in cork manufactory, Philadelphia, \$5 per week.
Anne O'Brien, dressmaker, Glen Riddle, Pa.
John Hamilton, United States cavalry, Arizona.
Sallie Zook, at home with mother, Soudersburg.
Thomas Welsh, printer, West Chester, \$5 per week.
William Vanderslice, printer, Phoenixville.

Jerry March, printer, Norristown, \$4 per week.
 William H. Hoyle, carpenter, Philadelphia, \$5 per week.
 John M'Gonigal, druggist, Camden.
 Winfield Huber, tinner, Lancaster, \$4 50 per week.
 James B. Starkey, farming, Unionville, \$8 per month.
 Louis Godfrey, book-keeper, Philadelphia, \$5 per month.
 William Jarvis, machinist, Philadelphia, \$10 per month.
 W. Troutwine, upholstering, Philadelphia, \$5 50 per month.
 Maggie, Kennedy, at home with mother, Phoenixville.
 Lizzie Brown, laboratory, Philadelphia, \$5 per week.
 Jane Corrigan, laboratory, Philadelphia, \$5 per week.
 Agnes Corrigan, laboratory, Philadelphia, \$5 per week.
 James Kilpatrick, brick-yard, Chester, \$5 per week.
 T. Kilpatrick, carding, Chester, \$18 per month.
 William H. Jones, machinist, Philadelphia.
 Wm. Gratznoski, learning the business of making dental tools, Philadelphia.
 George Amos, book-binding, Philadelphia.
 George O. Seager, clerk, Philadelphia.
 Sarah Boyer, dressmaker, Reading.
 Charles Perkenpine, telegraphing, Philadelphia.
 Jacob Steitzel, farming.
 Mary Hammer, dressmaker, Philadelphia.
 Frank Warner, painter, Philadelphia.
 Andrew Moore, plumbing and gas fitting, Philadelphia.
 Alice Drinkwater, teacher in institution.
 Maggie Kishbaugh, teaching, Chester Springs.
 Edmund Glanding, attending school, Parkesburg.
 Michael Johnson, stone-cutter, Philadelphia.
 Mary Johnson, dressmaker, Norristown.

DAYTON.

John E. Davis, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
 William Davis, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
 John C. Stuchell, wagon maker, Indiana county, Pa.
 George Fairbanks, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
 Thomas Baily, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
 Samuel J. Smathers, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
 Wm. L. Nicholson, lumbering, Jefferson county, Pa., \$32 50 per month.
 John Eschelberger, working in boat yard, Clarion county, Pa., \$2 per day.
 David E. Bush, farmer, Armstrong county, Pa.

Jacob Neff, cook, \$25 per month.
Tobias Fisher, merchant, Atwood, Pa.
Wesley Meade, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
James W. Platt, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
James C. Kelly, painter, \$1 85 per day.
George F. Harris, at home with mother, Freeport, Pa.
David F. Flick, carpenter, Brookville, Pa.
Moses A. Hetrick, farmer, Armstrong county, Pa.
George W. Green, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
Henry A. Cravener, cabinet maker, Kittanning, Pa.
George W. Litesel, working in saw mill, Jefferson county, Pa.
John T. B. Litesel, working in saw mill, Jefferson county, Pa.
David J. Pollock, at home with mother, Indiana county, Pa.
William A. Long, working in Brookville, Pa.
James E. Latimer, lumbering, Jefferson county, Pa., \$1 50 per day.
Samuel G. Klingensmith, farmer, Armstrong county, Pa.
James Van Tassel, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
William Snyder, harness maker, Clarion county, Pa.
John Harkins, farmer.
John Barr, miner.
Thomas J. Keister, farmer.
George W. Pinkerton, working in saw mill, Indiana county, Pa., \$1 50 per day.
Frank Pinkerton, teaching.
Thomas W. Donahey, farmer.
James P. Cowan, farmer.
William T. Cowan, blacksmith, Dayton, Pa.
Harriet E. Gilger, at home with mother, Kossuth, Pa.
Letitia Barr, at home with mother, Scotch Hill, Pa.
Sarah C. M. Dolby, doing house work, \$2 per week.
Martha J. Phillips, at home with mother, Leatherwood, Pa.
Amanda M'Kendrie, married, and lives in Clarion county, Pa.
Serena C. Pearce, married, and lives in Plumville, Pa.
Harriet J. Early, at home with mother, Parker's Landing, Pa.
Mary E. Early, adopted by Rev. — Core, Dayton, Pa.
Isabenda Wilson, teacher, Jefferson county, Pa.
Mary F. Eshelman, married.
Sophia M'Donald, dressmaker, Clarion county, Pa.
Anna E. Stover, doing house work, \$2 per week.
Constance Griffin, dressmaker, Indiana county, Pa.
Margaret J. Nicholson, doing house work.
Mary M. Baily, at home with mother, Warsaw, Pa.

Mary J. Busk, at home with mother, Marchand, Pa.
Anzanetta Neff, adopted by Rev. — Marshall.
Ellen H. M'Lain, teacher, Richardsville, Pa.
Jane E. Henderson, attending school, Houtz Dale, Pa.
Maria J. Harrison, doing house work, Manorville, Pa.
Clementine V. Smith, dressmaker, Freeport, Pa.
Margaret A. Green, adopted by Mr. Newcome, Jefferson county, Pa.
Alice A. Carl, married, and lives in Clarion county, Pa.
Martha E. Brown, doing house work, Putneyville, Pa.
Mary E. Schreckengast, at home with mother, Belknap, Pa.
Susanna Pickering, milliner, Kittanning, Pa.
Matilda A. Griffin, doing house work.
Almira D. Glenn, at home with mother, Milton, Pa.
Elizabeth F. E. Reed, married, and gone to Germany.
Susan J. Sheckler, married, and lives in Brookville, Pa.
Olive V. Sheckler, married, and lives in Brookville, Pa.
Martha M'Laughlin, married.
Amelia J. Caldwell, at home with mother, Putneyville, Pa.
Mary J. Brown, at home with mother.
Esther A. Swisher, at home with mother, Putneyville, Pa.
Sarah J. Klingensmith, doing house work, \$2 50 per week.
Mary A. Dale, at home with mother, Clarion county, Pa.
Mary A. Anthony, at home with mother, Oakland, Pa.
Eleanor Martin, attending school, Dayton, Pa.
Margaret Harkins, married, and lives in Indiana, Pa.
Margaret A. Thompson, married, and lives in Brookville, Pa.
Caroline Thompson, teaching, Jefferson county, Pa.
Mary E. Foster, milliner, West Lebanon, Pa.
W. A. Morrison, teamster, Brookville, Pa.
S. S. Morrison, at home with mother, Brookville, Pa.
Milton Morrison, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
Alvin Phillips, carpenter.
Sylvester, Phillips, plasterer, Bethlehem, Pa.
Joseph Kuhns, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
Cary J. Wimer, on a farm, Indiana county, Pa.
William K. Shaffer, farmer.
George Shaffer, farmer.
John Gray, miner, Armstrong county, Pa.
James Thorn, working in oil regions, \$2 per day.
Campbell Scott, working in rolling mill, Johnstown, Pa.
S. H. Scott, moulder, Johnstown, Pa.
C. J. Stants, carpenter, Clarion county, Pa.

Robert Gamble, working in foundry, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Edward E. Curry, plasterer, Indiana county, Pa.
 Thomas J. M'Cormick, brakeman on Pennsylvania railroad.
 Albert C. Smith, carpenter, Indiana county, Pa.
 Frank Smith, carpenter, Indiana county, Pa.
 William H. Hile, miver.
 Charles M'Kelvy, working in rolling mill, Kittanning, Pa.
 W. S. Swisher, teaching, Indiana county, Pa.
 James S. Myers, carpenter.
 John F. Shoffstall, farmer, Jefferson county, Pa.
 James E. Brown, brakeman on Pennsylvania railroad.
 Arthur H. Williams, brakeman on Allegheny Valley railroad.
 John A. M'Laughlin, farmer, Armstrong county, Pa.

HARFORD.

George Albert, farming.
 Martha Albert, at home with mother.
 John H. Bonno, brakeman, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad,
 Nicholson, Pa., \$40 per month.
 Lorenzo Bedford, farming.
 Samuel Barton, at home with mother, Wilkesbarre.
 John Barton, painter, Wilkesbarre.
 Sarah Beebe, married, and lives at Susquehanna Depot.
 Ida Beebe, at home with mother, Harford.
 Charilla Benson, lives with guardian, Pittston.
 Harriet E. Bonno, married, and lives in Nicholson.
 Phoebe Babcock, teaching, Jackson.
 Clarence Coonradt, farming, Waverly.
 William R. Chase, learning blacksmithing, Providence.
 Sarah J. Chase, teaching, Grafton, West Virginia.
 Henry Canfield, farming, Montrose.
 Benjamin F. Chamberlin, farming, Northumberland.
 William A. Crandall, painter, Brookdale, \$50 per month.
 Ida Crandall, assistant in sewing room Soldiers' Orphans' school, Harford.
 \$2 50 per week.
 John E. Conrad, blacksmith, Glenwood.
 Mary E. Conrad, at home with mother, Hop Bottom.
 Sarah E. Dickens, teaching, Hollisterville, \$20 per month.
 Charles E. Dennis, butcher, New Milford.
 Sanford M. Deuel, works on steamboat, Albany, \$45 per month.

James A. Decker, brakeman, Delaware, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad, Wilkesbarre.

William H. Decker, stone mason, Wilkesbarre.

Frances L. Evans, married, and gone west.

Eugene Finch, farming, Addison Hill, N. Y.

Richard L. Finch, farming, Addison Hill, N. Y.

Joseph Finch, farming, Addison Hill, N. Y.

Richard Griffin, teamster, Kingston.

Sarah E. Gavitt, married, and lives in Brooklyn, Pa.

Stephen Goodrich, attending school, Harford.

Harriet Goodrich, lives with Mr. C. Miller, Harford.

Raynesford Harris, farming, Brookdale, \$50 per month.

William R. Hand, gone west.

Sarah A. Jenkins, married, and lives in Plymouth.

Lawrence Jenkins, harness maker, Plymouth.

Thomas Jones, miner, Providence.

William Jones, teamster, Harford.

Coe W. Linch, farming, Grangerville.

Martha M'Credie, milliner, Manchester, Iowa.

George E. M'Credie, blacksmithing, Manchester, Iowa.

John M'Credie, merchant, Manchester, Iowa.

Flora A. Merrill, married, and lives in Thompson, Pa.

Emma J. Merrill, milliner, Waverly.

William W. M'Camley, farming, Hemlock's Creek.

Isaac Phillips, farming, Meshoppen.

Emily E. Parks, teaching, Harford, \$18 per month.

Henrietta Parks, at home with mother, Harford.

John N. Reynolds, baker, Harford Soldiers' Orphan school.

William E. Stevens, carpenter, Kingston.

Eliza A. Sherwood, at home with mother, Honesdale.

Adelaide Spencer, married.

Emma G. Stearns, married, and lives in Gibson, Pa.

Mary Woodruff, married.

Ruth I. Knapp, milliner, Pittson.

George Johnson, carpenter, Wilkesbarre, \$2 50 per day.

Willis L. Millard, farming.

Wallace R. Millard, farming.

Orlando W. Millard, farming.

Elizabeth Jones, dressmaker, Newfoundland.

Marvin Vannarsdale, killed in coal mines.

William E. Bureaw, machinist, Hazleton.

Elizabeth Bitler, married.

Joanna Bitler, at home with mother.

Elizabeth Deibler, superintendent dining room, Harford Soldiers' Orphans' school.

Aliee Stark, married, and lives in Spring Brook.

Sarah Wetherill, teaching, Sereno.

William H. Rockwell, blacksmith, Pittston.

Alva Townsend, fireman, Delaware and Hudson railroad, Nicholson, \$45 per month.

Peter Vandermark, engineer, Hyde Park, \$60 per month.

Charles F. Woodhouse, studying medicine, Wilkesbarre.

Alice Welsh, teaching, Harford.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION.

Albert Bonsell, in gas works, Philadelphia.

Joseph Bonsell, stonecutter, Philadelphia, \$4 50 per week.

Millard Crawley, locksmith, Philadelphia, \$3 50 per week.

Willoughby Fox, in sugar refinery, Philadelphia, \$4 per week.

Charles Rankin, in cotton mills, Philadelphia, \$7 per week.

James Smith, clerk, Philadelphia, \$8 per week.

John Watt, in First National bank, Philadelphia, \$4 per week.

D. Wier, machinist, Philadelphia, \$5 per week.

John Boyd, clerk, Philadelphia, \$4 per week.

James Wilson, clerk, Philadelphia, \$4 50 per week.

George Clay, clerk, Philadelphia, \$4 per week.

George Rankin, clerk, Philadelphia, \$4 per week.

John Welsh, in carriage factory, Philadelphia, \$3 50 per week.

John Pollock, sheetiron worker, Philadelphia, \$5 per week.

David Vandersmith, photographer, Philadelphia, \$4 per week.

Henry Kirkpatrick, carpenter, Philadelphia.

Robert M. Williamson, machinist, Philadelphia.

Edward Schussler, machinist, Philadelphia.

William Wilson, printer, Philadelphia.

Edward C. Wilson, carpenter, Philadelphia.

Henry Agar, in sugar refinery, Philadelphia.

Robert Boyd, clerk, Philadelphia.

Augustus Herring, printer.

Ziba Martin, locksmith, Philadelphia.

MANSFIELD.

- Jeremiah Bockus, working on W. and L. railroad.
Isaac Bullock, clerk in hotel, Blossburg.
John Bullock, farming in Bradford county.
Clarissa Bockus, at home with mother, Wellsboro'.
Florence Bentley, working in boarding house, Dagget's Mills.
Charles Etz, attending Alfred University.
Bertha Fling, at home with mother, Mansfield,
Harriet N. Fessler, dressmaker, Williamsport.
Asa Harvey, farming, Covington, Pa.
Laura Hall, teaching, Tioga, Pa.
Lucy P. Hulslander, at home with mother, Mansfield, Pa.
George B. Lyman, farming, owns 160 acres of land in California.
Hannah A. Loree, teaching music, Bath, N. Y.
Levi M'Cann, farming, Mansfield, at \$1 per day.
Frank M'Connell, farming, Mansfield.
Elisha Newton, working in sash and blind factory, Mansfield, at \$1 per day.
Elsie M. Pepperman, attending school, Jersey Shore.
Eugene H. Ribble, attending State Normal school, Mansfield.
Emma E. Ribble, attending State Normal school, Mansfield.
James Sofield, printer, Wellsboro'.
Horace R. Smith, farming, Mansfield.
William Ulter, on farm of 400 acres with mother, Milton, N. C.
Thomas Ulter, on farm of 400 acres with mother, Milton, N. C.
Henry Wilcox, working in sash and blind factory, Mansfield, at \$2 25 per day.
Alba Welch, working in sash and blind factory, Mansfield, at \$2 per day.
Selena King, working in hotel, Wellsboro'.
Mary A. Dodd, teaching, Rose Valley, Pa.
Florence Smith, teaching.
Mary L. Martin, attending school, Knoxville, Pa.
Charles Blackman, clerk, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Harmon Breese, farming, Canton, Pa.
Frank Wilcox, wagonmaker, Luther's Mills, Pa.
William Sofield, clerk, Wellsboro', Pa.
Albert, Vaninwegen, in charge of large saw mill, Corry, N. Y.

M'ALISTERVILLE.

Thomas Rearick, farming, Laurelton, Pa.
 Margaret A. West, attending school, Altoona.
 William W. West, Miller, Sabbathrest, Pa.
 Sarah A. Davis, married and lives in Milesburg, Pa.
 Lizzie Reeder, living in a private family, Lock Haven.
 Margaret A. Funk, attending Normal institute, Centre Hall, Pa.
 Thomas Butler, telegraph operator, Osceola, Pa.
 Francis A. Fry, gardener and florist, Harrisburg.
 George A. Rouse, cabinetmaker, New Bloomfield.
 John Newkirk, cabinetmaker, Newport.
 Franklin Lipton, clerk, Erie ; \$40 per month and boarded.
 Henry Albert, farming, Bodega, California.
 Mary C. Albert, at home with mother, Elliotsburg, Pa.
 Samuel Rearick, saddler, Lewisburg.
 S. T. Lobaugh, printer, Newport.
 Samuel Lipton, book-keeper, Erie ; \$900 per annum.
 Williard A. Shank, in stave factory, Milton.
 W. S. Wise, shoemaker, Shippensburg.
 Mary E. Briner, married and lives in Lewistown.
 Mary J. Snyder, seamstress, in the institution.
 Ellie C. Snyder, at home with mother, Atkinson's Mills, Pa.
 Fannie Fisher, married and lives at White Deer Mills, Pa.
 Jeremiah Farber, lumberman, Osceola, Pa.
 Samuel Farber, farming, Port Matilda, Pa.
 Amanda Gummo, at home with mother, Milesburg, Pa.
 Edward Ford, farming, Duncannon, Pa.
 Margaret Hickson, living in a private family, M'Veytown.
 Margaret A. Given, living with her aunt, M'Coysville, Pa.
 Susanna Gummo, married and lives in Milesburg, Pa.
 Lucy Davis, at home with mother, Milesburg.
 John M. Smiley, cabinetmaker, Carlisle, Pa.
 James A. Smiley, fancy painter, Carlisle, Pa.
 Emma A. Smiley, married and lives in Carlisle.
 Susanna J. Hickson, married and lives in M'Veytown, Pa.
 William Sterling, clerk, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Foster M. Conyers, in car works, Philadelphia.
 Jas. W. Newlin, farming, Mifflintown, Pa.
 Susanna E. Royer, tailoress, Mifflinburg, Pa.
 John May, teaching, Man's Choice, Pa.
 George May, baker, Altoona ; \$30 per month.

Joseph Boyd, working in mills, Williamsport.
Arthur Boyd, working in mills, Williamsport.
Lulie Campbell, clerking, Williamsport; \$6 per week.
Sarah Campbell, married and lives in Williamsport.
Ira C. Harvey, printer, Lock Haven.
Rose Higgins, attending school, preparing to teach, Williamsport.
Eliza L. Hall, tailoress, Williamsport.
William J. Milson, Miner, Shamokin; \$50 per month.
Ella Milsom, Milliner, Shamokin.
Elizabeth Koch, living on a farm, Williamsport.
Annie Kroninger, seamstress, Williamsport.
Ellen J. Lucas, expects to teach, Lock Haven, Pa.
Alvira Lucas, attending State Normal school, Mansfield, Pa.
John N. Lucas, cabinetmaker, Lock Haven, Pa.

MERCER.

Lucy Davis, dressmaker, Greenville, Pa.
Euphenia Campbell, married.
Lemuel Black, wagonmaker, Mercer, Pa.
John Beaty, harnessmaker, Mercer, Pa.
Jabez E. Nutt, carpenter, Pinegrove, Pa.
Mary J. Swartzlander, at home with mother, Harrisville, Pa.
Zilpha Foster, at home with mother, Sharpsville, Pa.
Esther J. Sackett, at home with mother, New Castle, Pa.
William J. Vogus, farmer, supports his mother, Mechanicsville, Pa.
Ella Harris, lives with her aunt, Clintonville, Pa.
Emma Porter, at home with mother, Jamestown, Pa.
Tillie E. Thompson, living with a private family.
Maggie E. Thompson, living with a private family.
Lizzie Moses, at home with mother, Sharon, Pa.
Simeon H. Brown, working for P. and E. R. R.; supports mother, Sharpsville, Pa.
Joseph White, working on a farm and doing well, Mercer, Pa.
Lizzie J. Sloan, at home with mother, New Castle, Pa.
Alma Foster, at home with mother, Sharpsville, Pa.
John Wilcox, learning a trade, Buffalo, N. Y.
James Davis, working in sawmill, Shakeleville, Pa.
Catharine E. Fowler, at home with mother, Harrisville, Pa.

MOUNT JOY.

Annie Winters, tailoress, New Holland, Pa.
 Fiannah Hermeas, tailoress, Manheim, Pa.
 Clara Holl, married and lives in Reading, Pa.
 Sarah J. Wild, mantuamaker, Manayunk, Pa.
 Emma Debolt, married and lives at Lemon Place, Pa.
 Kate Stewart, attending school, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Alice Eshelman, teaching in the institution.
 Emma Zimmerman, mantuamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mary Gumph, seamstress, Lancaster, Pa.
 Alwilda M'Entyre, seamstress, Lancaster, Pa.
 Annie Warner, teaching, Mellville, Pa.
 Mary Hahn, in cotton mills, Lancaster, Pa.
 Alveretta Creasy, teaching, Mifflinville, Pa.
 Christie Debolt, in cotton mills, Lancaster, Pa.
 Louisa Breech, in hotel, Catawissa, Pa.
 Clara Dennis, tailoress, Strasburg, Pa.
 Annie Raike, tailoress, Northumberland, Pa.
 Lydia Eshelman, milliner, Lancaster, Pa.
 Mary Evans, hat trimmer, Reading, Pa.
 Salome Knipe, seamstress, Lancaster, Pa.
 Margaret Carr, mantuamaker, Coatesville, Pa.
 Kate Oswalt, milliner, Reading, Pa.
 Laura Witmer, attending school, Landisville, Pa.
 Lydia Knight, teaching, Willowdale, Pa.
 Agnes Stevenson, at home with mother, Pickering, Pa.
 Alfred Marx, machinist, Philadelphia; \$2 50 per day.
 William Musser, edge-tool works, Reading, Pa.
 Joseph Hemphill, farming, Lancaster county, Pa.
 Jeremiah Lewis, hotel clerk, Lebanon, Pa.; \$20 per month.
 John C. M'Evoy, iron moulder, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Charles Pastor, clerk, Lancaster, Pa.
 Elkannah Davis, printer, Lancaster, Pa.
 Obadiah Oswalt, in gas works, Reading, Pa.; \$30 per month.
 John Stevenson, butcher, Pickering, Pa.
 John Smith, in cotton mills, Lancaster, Pa.; \$40 per month.
 Charles Koomb's, baker, Bristol, Pa.
 J. R. Irvine, attending State Normal school, Millersville, Pa.
 Stanley Boas, clerk, Bristol, Pa.
 Albert Smith, tobacconist, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ross Anderson, keeps a cigar and tobacco store, Parker's Landing, Pa.

Elder M'Calla, printer, Norristown, Pa.
Joseph Jones, tanner, Lancaster, Pa.
Adam Wilhelm, tobacconist, Bainbridge, Pa.
George Fox, shoemaker, Lebanon, Pa.
Clemens Spangler, coach trimmer, York, Pa.
Daniel Beltz, printer, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; \$2 50 per day.
William Hunter, clerk, Sweedsburg, N. J.; \$650 per annum and board.
Isaac Holl, clerk, Reading, Pa.
Jos. M'Night, boatman, Bristol, Pa.
Clarence Rudy, sign and ornamental painter, Harrisburg, Pa.
John Shroy, blacksmith, Middletown, Pa.
Daniel Thomas, attending school at Mt. Joy.
Randolf Woodward, day laborer, Lebanon, Pa.
Albert Zimmerman, ticket agent and telegraph operator, Jonestown, Pa.
George Marx, printer, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Allen Candolet, attending school, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Huber, cotton mills, Lancaster, Pa.
Walter M'Nally, boatman, Falmouth, Pa.
Morgan Bland, in car shops, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Drexler, in laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.
George M'Clean, in nail works, Northumberland, Pa.
Allen Geiger, machinist, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Shoup, painter, Pittsburg, Pa.; \$2 50 per day.
Thomas Smith, in stocking factory, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Applebach, teaching, Millersville, Pa.
Granville Davis, printer, Lancaster, Pa.
Henry Fry, farming, Lancaster county, Pa.
Lewis Seiders, in car shops, Reading, Pa.
Michael Smith, in cotton mills, Lancaster, Pa.
George Hahn, printer, Lancaster, Pa.
John Shellenberger, carpenter, York, Pa.
Charles Fitzgerald, iron moulder, Lancaster, Pa.
William Eichelberger, in car shops, Middletown, Pa.
William Eck, farming, Lancaster county, Pa.
Samuel Frees, boatman, Port Clinton, Pa.
Samuel Shertz, clerk, Lancaster, Pa.
William M'Kegney, in brass foundery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gerard Reynolds, clerk, Bucyrus, Ohio.
Jackson C. Stokes, teaching, York county, Pa.

PHILLIPSBURG.

- George M. Gould, brickmaker, Pittsburg, Pa. ; \$600 per year.
 Laura A. Bennett, married and lives in Enon Valley, Pa.
 John Cook, in rolling mill at Etna, Pa. ; \$375 per year.
 Marian Holder, miner, West Elizabeth, Pa. ; \$3 per day.
 Emma L. Purvis, married.
 Isabella S. Ault, at home with mother, Temperanceville, Pa.
 Willard W. M'Cune, deputy sheriff, Butler county, Pa.
 William Craig, nailcutter, Bennett, Pa. ; \$3 per day.
 Mark M'Caslin, law student, Erie, Pa.
 Sam'l J. Murphy, superintendent packing room, cutlery manufactory, Beaver Falls, Pa. ; \$30 per month.
 Mary H. Delo, married, M'Keesport, Pa.
 Hannah E. Preston, married, Sharpsburg, Pa.
 Lucinda Maxwell, married, M'Keesport, Pa.
 Emma Aughinbaugh, married, Allegheny City, Pa.
 Johnston D. White, teaching, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Elizabeth Dawson, domestic service, Allegheny City, Pa.
 John F. Cumming, artist.
 Alice Wray, mantuamaker, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 Sarah M. Sample, milliner, Allegheny City, Pa.
 Charles Glatzen, farming, Harthegig, Pa.
 Samuel J. Watson, farming, Industry Pa.
 Samuel E. Hoyt, farming, Liverpool, Pa.
 John W. Wyke, collecting clerk, Pittsburg, Pa. ; \$120 per month.
 Julia A. Bennett, domestic service, Enon Valley, Pa.
 Albertina Blair, at home with mother, Clinton, Pa.
 Ariada Grandy, tailoress, Sharon, Pa. ; \$7 50 per week.
 Wm. J. A. Leith, steamboatman, Holt, Pa.
 James B. Moore, hotel clerk, Pittsburg, Pa. ; \$60 per month.
 John I. Mallon, painter, Meadville, Pa.
 Anna W. Reynolds, clerking, Pittsburg, Pa. ; \$250 per year.
 Martha Burgess, teaching, Jefferson county, Pa. ; \$25 per month.
 Marietta Dougherty, domestic service, Clinton, Pa.
 Priscilla Eckles, married, Georgetown, Pa.
 George W. Cook, nailcutter, Etna, Pa. ; \$900 per year.
 Mary E. Grubaugh, married, Wilkins, Pa.
 Cornelia W. Young, clerking, Pittsburg, Pa. ; \$300 per year.
 Mary W. Murphy, at home with mother, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 Sarah R. Morris, at home, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 ose E. Cole, married and lives in Wheeling, W. Va.

Wilhelmina Laufer, married and lives in Philadelphia.
Aseneth J. Prentice, mantuamaker, New Brighton, Pa.
Robert Donaldson, miner, West Elizabeth, Pa.; \$3 per day.
George A. M'Caslin, clerk, Wheatland, Pa.
Paulina Speiss, married.
Ellen Craig, married, Bennett, Pa.
Joseph F. P. Baker, telegraph operator, Pittsburg, Pa.
William R. Hall, miner, Beaver, Pa.; \$600 per year.
James Kennedy, working in glass-house, Allegheny co., Pa.; \$450 per year.
Elizabeth Carson, married, New Castle, Pa.
Elizabeth Rollings, teaching, Shady Side, Pa.; \$36 per month.
Jacob Peters, railroad employee, New Castle, Pa.; \$60 per month.
John N. Patterson, clerk, Rochester, Pa.
Mary Brown, attending State Normal school, Edinboro', Pa.
Theodore Davidson, in foundry, Pittsburg, Pa.
William Glatzen, farming, Hartheigig, Pa.
Mary J. Cumming, teaching, Allegheny, Pa.; \$30 per month.
Eleanor Wray, in brush factory, Beaver Falls, Pa.
James R. Olcott, at home with mother, Rochester, Pa.
Isabella Reed, living with brother, Bridgeville, Pa.
Eliza J. Bennett, domestic service, Enon Valley, Pa.
Evangeline Hutchinson, at home with mother, Butler Pa.
Abby E. Hoyt, married and lives in Liverpool, Pa.
Thomas H. Johnson, farming.
Lydia F. Nelson, married and lives in New Castle, Pa.
Henrietta S. Young, clerking, Pittsburg, Pa.; \$225 per year.
Lydia Marquis, in cutlery store, Beaver Falls, Pa.
George L. Laufer, blacksmith, Pittsburg, Pa.; \$525 per year.
Margaret Brunner, married, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jane C. Burgess, mantuamaker, Allegheny, Pa.
Thomas J. Soulsby, gunsmith, Allegheny, Pa.
Harriet A. Dawson, domestic service, Allegheny, Pa.
Albert Jenkins, carriage making, Minersville Pa.
William M. Bail, carpenter, Manchester, Pa.
Frances L. Grandy, domestic service, Plain Grove, Pa.
Mary A. Howells, domestic service, Clinton, Pa.
Loretto Reynolds, teaching Soldiers' Orphans' school, Phillipsburg.
Abraham T. Johnson, brakeman, Pennsylvania railroad, Latrobe, Pa.
William J. Murphy, in cutlery store, Beaver Falls, Pa.
John Harkins, on railroad, Blairsville, Pa.
Sarah C. Fulcomer, at home with mother, Armagh, Pa.
Henrietta M'Cune, at home with mother, Glade Mills, Pa.

William A. Crum, farming, Wilmore, Pa.
Mary E. Purvis, at home with her mother, Rochester, Pa.
Arminda V. Cole, assistant matron, Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphans' school.
John Reynolds, farming, Armagh, Pa.
Frances L. Heasley, teaching, Lebanon, Pa.; \$25 per month.
Eunice Brown, superintendent dining room, Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' school.
Henrietta Evans, at home with mother, Philadelphia, Pa.
James C. Donaldson, at home with mother, West Elizabeth, Pa.
Kate Jones, at home with mother, Brady's Bend, Pa.
Lewis Gratzen, farming, Harthegig, Pa.
Sidman A. Mickey, wagonmaker, Ligonier, Pa.
Melissa, J. Delo, at home with mother, Rochester, Pa.
Augustus A. Bouch, at home with mother, Roston, Pa.
James Craig, nailcutter, Bennett, Pa.
Anna Cook, at home with mother, Etna, Pa.
Ida Reynolds, mantuamaker, Pittsburg, Pa.
Drusilla Mallon, at home with mother, Meadville, Pa.
Margaret M'Ginnis, attending Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' school.
Jesse Hanson, in soda works, Natrona, Pa.; \$7 50 per week.
Elizabeth Meekins, attending Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' school.
Rebecca Reed, at home with mother, Rock Point, Pa.
Margaret E. Magee, at home with mother, Rouseville, Pa.
George W. Lowers, miner, Ironton, Ohio; \$9 per week.
Laura Shaffer, at home with mother, Beaver Falls, Pa.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INSTITUTE.

William W. Jones, telegraph operator, Port Carbon, Pa.
Mark Deans, proof-sheet reader, and occasional reporter for the Philadelphia Press.
Esther E. Creighton, milliner.
Frank Sloan, shipbuilder, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sarah Abrams, lives with a Quaker family near Philadelphia, Pa.
Caroline Hord, lives in a private family, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jefferson Wiggins, segar maker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank Henderson, learning a trade, Philadelphia, Pa.

TITUSVILLE.

Katie J. Russell, doing house work ; \$2 per week.

Lydia A. Luce, doing house work ; \$2 50 per week.

Miranda Edinger, superintends dining room, Petersburg, Pa.; \$3 50 per week.

Francis P. Price, superintends dining room in institution.

Sarah Wentzel, dressmaker, New Bethlehem, Pa.

Frank E. Tanner, farming, Kingsville, Ohio.

Hollis P. Hull, farming, New Richmond, Pa.

Thomas J. Price, farming, Union City, Pa.

Robert B. Rosenberry, teamster, Lawrenceburg, Pa.

Elliott E. Conover, farming, Titusville, Pa.

Chester W. Newton, clerk, Titusville, Pa.

Leander B. Berlin, baker, Titusville, Pa.

Franklin Nichols, clerk, Titusville, Pa.

Edwin L. Hendry, cooper, Union, Pa.; \$12 per week.

Oscar T. Schutt, machinist, Titusville, Pa.

Samuel Luce, wool carder, Utica, Pa.

Jordan O. Crum, harnessmaker, Titusville, Pa.

John H. Cogan, cabinetmaker, Titusville, Pa.

Josephine Williams, teaching, West Greenwood, Pa.

Sarah E. Thompson, expecting to teach.

Elizabeth Giles, expecting to teach.

Alice A. Moyer, milliner, Saegertown, Pa.

Ida J. Henderson, attending State Normal school, Millersville, Pa.

Phares P. Meyer, printer, Meadville, Pa.

Emeline E. Darrow, teaching.

Hattie V. Shunk, attending Varsar College.

Mary L. Barrett, married.

Maggie E. Loveless, married.

Mary E. Ferry, married.

Mary A Davis, married.

Herbert Kelly, printer.

Jerome S. Martin, baker.

Nancy Barrett, dressmaker.

Mary E. Krumbine, dressmaker.

William L. Mason, cadet, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

UNIONTOWN.

Louisa Ackison, at home with mother.
J. R. C. Miller, teaching in Fayette county, Pa.
Levi P. Marsh, moulder, West Newton, Pa.
Thomas Ford, attending State Normal school.
Alexander Bebout, coachmaker, Washington, Pa.
Isabella M'Williams, mantuamaker, Connellsville, Pa.
Lizzie Evans, mantuamaker, Pittsburg, Pa.
Albert Osborne, printer, Pittsburg, Pa.
William Alton, printer, Uniontown, Pa.
Thomas F. Kelly, farmer, Westmoreland county, Pa.
William J. Evans, in rolling mill, Pittsburg, Pa.
Austin Kirkland, miner, Boston, Westmoreland county, Pa.
Samuel Kirkland, miner, Boston, Westmoreland county, Pa.
William Ackison, in the employ of P. R. R. company, Pittsburg, Pa.
Hugh Heckard, newsboy, Connellsville railroad.
Maud Johnson, at home with mother.
Mary Malone, superintendent of dining room in the institution.
John K. Whaly, male attendant in the institution.
John R. W. Porter, printer, Washington, Pa.
Frank Wilson, lithographing, Pittsburg, Pa.
Frank Grimes, farmer, Fayette county, Pa.
George Lehmeyer, marble cutter, East Liberty, Pa.
Job Howe, machinist, Connellsville, Pa.
Frank Rigger, cabinetmaker, Connellsville, Pa.
Jennie Breckenridge, at home with mother.
Leonore Gamble, at home with mother.
Judson Tannehill, farmer.
Mary Clark, lives with private family.
John D. M'Kahan, printer, Washington, Pa.
Charles Cummins, printer, Salisbury, Pa.
Wellington M'Kahan, printer, Pittsburg, Pa.
Josephine Breckenridge, married and has a pleasant home.

WHITE HALL.

Mary V. Keller, married and lives in Bendersville, Pa.
Willis H. Hollinger, printer, Carlisle, Pa.
Frank J. Fisler, fireman, P. R. R., Harrisburg, Pa.
James M. Herring, brakeman, H. & B. T. R. R., Bedford, Pa.

William S. Heffner, boiler-maker, Saxton, Pa.
Annie Crook, married and lives in Philadelphia, Pa.
Iola Pfeiffer, married and lives in Oxford, Pa.
Marion M. Simmers, married and lives in Harrisburg, Pa.
Richard Kelly, carpenter, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mary E. Smith, teaching, Salona, Pa.
Rachael E. Bohn, dressmaker, Greencastle, Pa.
Jacob E. Blackburn, cabinetmaker, Alum Bank, Pa.
Martha J. Stevenson, married and lives in Harrisburg, Pa.
Susan A. Mehany, in Forney's shoe factory, Harrisburg, Pa.
Carrie W. Welsh, at home with mother, York, Pa.
Albert E. Hughes, car shops, Harrisburg, Pa.
Norman H. Clark, dairyman, Williamsport, Pa.
Joseph Sharp, moulder, York, Pa.
John Koons, farmer, Dillsburg, Pa.
Mary A. Cleckner, lives in private family, Carlisle, Pa.
Lucius Foor, farmer, Mansfield, Ohio.
William A. Amsley, learning trade, Mercersburg, Pa.
Caroline W. Albright, dressmaker, Wrightsville, Pa.
Mary E. Hilbert, teaching, Llewellyn, Pa.
Samuel D. Heller, farmer, Bendersville, Pa.
Andrew D. Trott, farmer, West End, Pa.
James M. Stum, carpenter, Carlisle, Pa.
John W. Musser, farmer, Gettysburg, Pa.
Peter W. Kemball, miner, Lykens Valley, Pa.
James P. Rishell, gas-fitter, Danville, Pa.
James M. Brubaker, machinist, Harrisburg, Pa.
John F. Crook, machinist, Harrisburg, Pa.
John N. Miles, farmer, Janesville, Wis.
Frank W. Emerson, clerk, Harrisburg, Pa.
James M. Hollinger, miller, Newville, Pa.
Alice Conrad, teaching.
Mary E. Jarrett, teaching, Montgomery Station, Pa.
Frances A. Smith, living with grand-parents, West Fairview, Pa.
Annie M. Frank, in Singerly's bindery, Harrisburg, Pa.
Annie M. Kline, preparing to teach, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Lewis Bair, clerk, Hanover, Pa.
Samuel Pfeiffer, teamster, Oxford, Pa.
Nancy B. Bohn, dressmaker, Mercersburg, Pa.
Charles E. Smith, teacher, Salona, Pa.
Jonathan Lentz, farmer, Gratz, Pa.
Rebecca Brosius, housework, Sunbury, Pa.

Emma Bettlyon, housework, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Joseph E. Blair, lumberman, Williamsport, Pa.
Alice A. Shepler, book-keeper, Harrisburg, Pa.
John Dockey, farmer, Hickory, Pa.
Ephraim Drinkwater, clerk, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mary A. Jones, seamstress, Minersville, Pa.
John Stevenson, tinsmith, West Fairview, Pa.
Hannah J. Heffner, seamstress, Saxton, Pa.
Christiana Kerchner, seamstress, Harrisburg, Pa.
Maggie A. Henry, teaching, York, Pa.
William B. Welsh, printer, York, Pa.
Mary A. Bowman, housework, Linglestown, Pa.
Hattie Mehaney, teaching, Harrisburg, Pa.
Calvin R. Heller, farmer, Bendersville, Pa.
Edward M. Newman, clerk, Harrisburg, Pa.
Samuel O. Hughes, car works, Harrisburg, Pa.
Abram P. Simmers, clerk, Harrisburg, Pa.
Annie M. Blackburn, at home with mother, Pleasantville, Pa.
John W. Dyer, moulder, York, Pa.
Mary E. Ricedorf, attending school, White Hall.
Mary C. Miller, at home with mother, Sunbury, Pa.
Henry C. Hilbert, moulder, Llewellyn, Pa.
David F. Wright, clerk, York, Pa.
Geo. W. M'Gonnell, farmer, Salina, Kansas.
Westana Lindsay, at home with mother, Duncansville, Pa.
Florence J. Robinson, preparing to teach, Green Castle, Pa.
Augustus C. Foor, farmer, Mansfield, Ohio.
George Sharp, moulder, York, Pa.
Cloyd Parker, farmer, Hustonville, Pa.
Wm. C. Donahoe, in planing mill, Renova, Pa.
Henry Dockey, farmer, Pillow, Pa.
Wm. A. Smith, nailer, West Fairview, Pa.
Emily Simpson, housework, Harrisburg, Pa.
William Conley, farmer, Turbettsville, Pa.
Isaac P. Clark, farmer, Williamsport, Pa.
Jennie Amsley, dressmaker, Mercersburg, Pa.
Henry A. Shauley, farmer, York county, Pa.
John C. Drewett, clerk, Harrisburg, Pa.

A P P E N D I X .

I. ORPHAN SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

SCHOOLS.	No. of pupils ..	PRINCIPAL.	POST OFFICE.	Extent of the grounds—acres,	HOW REACHED.
1 Andersonburg.....	121	Prof. M. Motzer.....	Andersonburg, Perry co.....	24	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Newport; thence to Andersonburg by daily P. M. stage, twenty-four miles
2 Bridgewater.....	139	Prof. Jas Stitzer.....	Bridgewater, Bucks co.....	13½	Via Market street horse cars to Fifth street; Fifth street horse cars to Kensington depot; Philadelphia and Trenton railroad to Schencks.
3 Cassville.....	217	Rev. A. L. Guss.....	Cassville, Huntingdon co.....	101	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Mill Creek; thence 14 miles to Cassville by stage every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, on arrival of emigrant train from the east.
4 Chester Springs.....	197	Prof. W. E. Caveny.....	Chester Springs, Chester co.....	40	Via Philadelphia and Reading railroad to Phoenixville; thence by Pickering Valley railroad to Chester Springs.
5 Dayton.....	220	Prof. H. McCaudless....	Dayton, Armstrong co.....	83	Via Allegheny Valley railroad to Kittanning; thence 22 miles to Dayton by stage; stage leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of Mail train from Pittsburg.
6 Harford.....	158	Prof. H. S. Sweet.....	Harford, Susquehanna co.....	125	Via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad from Scranton to Montrose Station; thence to Harford, six miles, by stage daily morning and evening.
7 Industrial School.....	16	W. J. Power.....	Cathedral, Logan square, Phil.	1 5	Located on N. W. corner Thirty-ninth and Pine streets, West Philadelphia; Darby road passenger cars, or the Chestnut or Walnut street line horse cars.
8 Lincoln Institution.....	87	Geo. D. Lacoek.....	308 South Eleventh st., Phila..	1 1	Via Market street horse cars to Tenth street; Tenth st. horse cars to Ins.
9 Mansfield.....	191	Prof. F. A. Allen.....	Mansfield, Tioga co.....	25½	Via Blossburg and Corning railroad, from Corning, N. Y., to Mansfield.
10 M'Alisterville.....	214	Prof. J. H. Smith.....	M'Alisterville Juniata co.....	30	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Mifflin; thence 12 miles to M'Alisterville by stage every P. M., at about 3 o'clock.
11 Mercer.....	198	Prof. J. G. White.....	Mercer, Mercer co.....	45	Via Shenango and Allegheny Valley R. R., from Greenville to Mercer.
12 Mount Joy.....	227	Prof. J. Kennedy.....	Mount Joy, Lancaster co.....	16	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Mount Joy
13 Phillipsburg.....	177	Rev. W. G. Taylor.....	Water Cure, Beaver co.....	110	Via Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad to Rochester; cross the Ohio river by steam ferry and walk about one-half a mile.
14 Soldiers' Orphan Institute.....	251	Dr. A. Harslberger.....	Cor. 23d and Parish sts., Phila.	4½	Take Union street horse cars (Fairmount) on Ninth street, to corner of Twenty-third and Brown streets
15 Titusville.....	201	G. S. Berry.....	Titusville, Crawford co.....	20	Via Oil Creek railroad to Titusville, and 1½ miles by Pleasantville stage.
16 Uniontown.....	167	Rev. A. H. Waters.....	Uniontown, Fayette co.....	20	Via Pittsburg and Connelville railroad from Pittsburg to Uniontown.
17 White Hall.....	223	Prof. J. A. Moore.....	Camp Hill, Cumberland co.....	34	Via Cumberland Valley railroad to White Hall, and walk one mile.

ORPHAN SCHOOL DIRECTORY—CONTINUED.

HOMES,	No of pupils....	PERSONS TO BE ADDRESSED.	POST OFFICE.	Extent of the grounds—acres,	HOW REACHED.
1 Catholic Home.....	18	W. J. Power.....	Cathedral, Logan sq., Phila....	1-5	Located on Race street below Eighteenth street, near the Cathedral, Logan square; Race and Vine street horse cars.
2 Children's Home.....	39	Mrs. E. R. Gable.....	Lancaster.....	6	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Lancaster.
3 Children's Home.....	44	Samuel Small.....	York, York co.....	2	Via Northern Central railroad to York.
4 Church Home.....	27	Mrs. A. W. Stille.....	1505 Walnut st., Philadelphia..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Corner Fine and Twentieth streets; Fine street cars to Twentieth street.
5 Episcopal Church Home.....	21	Martla P. Bakewell..	334 Ridge avenue, Pittsburg..	4	Penn street horse cars to Fortieth street, to Pittsburg, and walk a short distance
6 Home for Friendless.....	14	Mrs. Mary D. Agnew..	1st Nat'l Bank, Allegheny city,	2	Located on Washington street, Allegheny city, between Cedar and East streets; take Penn street horse cars to Sixth street, and Sixth street horse cars to Cedar avenue.
7 Home for Friendless.....	40	Miss N. E. Bentley.....	Wilkesbarre, Luzerne co.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$	Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad or Lehigh Valley railroad to Wilkesbarre, or Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad to Kingston, and horse cars to Wilkesbarre.
8 Loydsville Home.....	77	Rev. P. Willard.....	Loydsville, Perry co.....	33	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Newport; thence to Loydsville by daily P. M. stage, fourteen miles.
9 Media Train'g Sch. Feo. Minded	7	J. N. Kerlin, M. D.....	Media, Delaware co.....	100	West Chester and Philadelphia railroad, Greenwood station.
10 Orphan Farm School.....	2	Rev. W. A. Passavant..	Pittsburg.....	400	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R. to Rochester; thence 10 miles by stage, leaving railroad at 2½ P. M. daily.
11 Orphan Home, Germantown....	4	J. W. Bennett.....	Germantown, Philadelphia....	7	Railroad from Ninth and Green streets to Germantown; thence by street cars, or Fourth and Eighth Streets street cars, (yellow.)
12 Orphan Home, Rochester.....	7	Rev. W. A. Passavant..	Pittsburg.....	48	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad to Rochester.
13 Orphan Home, Womelsdorf....	67	Rev. D. B. Albright...	Womelsdorf, Berks co.....	26	Philadelphia and Reading railroad to Womelsdorf.
14 Pittsb'g and Allegheny Orp. Asy	54	Mrs. Mary J. Hays....	6 Stockton av., Allegheny city,	3	Located corner Ridge avenue and Tremont street; Penn street horse cars to Sixth street, thence by Ohio street horse cars to Tremont street, Allegheny city.
15 St. John's Orphan Asylum.....	18	W. J. Power.....	Logan square, Philadelphia....	13	Located on Lancaster avenue and Forty-eighth street, West Philadelphia; Vine street horse cars
16 St. Paul's Orphan Asylum.....	5	Rev. J. Hickey.....	Pittsburg.....	3	Located on Pennell street; from Union depot walk to court house and take Wylie street and Fifth avenue horse cars to Pennell street.
17 St. Paul's Orphan Home.....	35	Rev. J. B. Thompson..	Butler, Butler co.....	30	Via West Pennsylvania railroad or Allegheny Valley railroad to Freeport; thence to Butler by Butler Branch railroad
18 St. Vincent's Asylum.....	7	J. W. Gerdeman.....	Morris square, Philadelphia....	3	Located at Tacony; Market street horse cars to Fifth street; Fifth street horse cars to Kensington depot; thence by Philadelphia and Trenton railroad to Tacony, nine miles.
19 St. Vincent's College.....	2	Rev. J. Hickey.....	Pittsburg.....	—	Pennsylvania railroad to Latrobe.

II. HISTORY OF THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

The time has come when the leading facts connected with the origin and growth of our system of Soldiers' Orphan schools should be placed on record. The adoption of this system is destined to mark a proud event in the history of the Commonwealth; and it is due to the men who conceived the idea of such a system, who were instrumental in securing its adoption, who put it into operation and supervised its working, that the several parts they performed should at least be set down to their credit. This task I propose very briefly to perform.

In the message of Governor Curtin, dated January 7, 1863, may be found the following paragraph: "In July last, I received, at Pittsburg, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania railroad company, of a donation of \$50,000 to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I declined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to undertake the disbursement of the fund in my private capacity. I have since received a letter on the subject from the company, suggesting other modes of disposing of the money, a copy of which is annexed to this message." The most diligent search has been made, among the records of the two Houses and in the archives of the State Department, for a copy of the letter above alluded to by the Governor, "suggesting," as is stated, "other modes of disposing of the money," but without success. Neither does the company itself seem to have preserved a copy of it. If among the modes of disposing of the \$50,000 suggested, was that of applying it to educate and maintain the destitute orphans of soldiers, as the language of the law first enacted concerning the matter would seem to imply, the Pennsylvania railroad company must have the honor of not only giving the first money that was used in the establishment of soldiers' orphan schools, but, also, of practically originating the idea which led to their establishment, thus refuting the doctrine that "corporations have no souls." This matter, however, must, for the present at least, remain in the dark.

Some light may be thrown upon the origin of our soldiers' orphan schools by the fact that the Northern Home for Friendless Children, in the city of Philadelphia, and perhaps other similar institutions in the State, opened their doors at once, upon the breaking out of the war, to the children of the brave men who went forth in defence of their imperiled country, and took care of them at their own expense. At the Northern Home between one and two hundred were kept in this way, and many of them, upon the death of their fathers, remained permanently in the institution, a charge upon the benevolence that supported it, until able to provide for themselves. When Dr. Burrows was appointed Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, he found about one hundred of this class of orphans in the Northern Home.

Gov. Curtin was fully advised of these circumstances, and it is quite likely they may have had something to do in shaping the plan he finally adopted of placing the orphan children in "existing" institutions instead of establishing new ones for them.

It is clear, however, that either self-originated or suggested by some person or some circumstance, the idea that the State ought to maintain and educate the destitute children orphaned by the war, took definite shape in the mind of Gov. Curtin sometime between the date of his message of 1863, in which he recommends that the donation from the railroad company "be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers," and the date of that of 1864, in which this idea is not only presented, but there is laid down the outlines of a plan for carrying it into effect. Here are his words: "I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give, their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The fifty thousand dollars heretofore given by the Pennsylvania railroad company, referred to in my last annual message, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into existing educational establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good of the State." This extract contains the germ of our whole system of orphan schools, and to Andrew G. Curtin belongs the high honor of being its father. It is said that he had promised the fathers, when leaving their homes and little ones to meet the enemy in the field, that he would look after their children should they never return. If so, he redeemed his promise.

Soon after the publication of the message above alluded to, the undersigned, then principal of the State Normal school at Millersville, Lancaster county, was sent for by the Governor, and requested to prepare a bill to be laid before the Legislature, embodying the provisions necessary for carrying into effect the measure proposed in the message concerning the orphan children of soldiers. This request was cheerfully complied with, and the bill thus prepared was submitted to the Governor and a few friends, approved by them and duly read in place in the House of Representatives and reported favorably by the Committee on Education. An editorial in the *Pennsylvania*

School Journal for May, 1864, thus speaks of the pending bill: "A bill was also on file in the House, having been reported by the Committee on Education, providing for the maintenance and education of the children of soldiers from this State who have been killed or died in the service of the United States, during the existing war, and who have left their families in limited circumstances. Of these the number is now not less than 5,000. The proposed law is a good one, and it is sincerely hoped will pass this session."

This bill was not acted on for want of time, but a short act, published in full in the appendix to this report, was passed, authorizing the Governor to accept the donation of the railroad company, and to use it, at his discretion, for the purpose of educating and maintaining the destitute orphan children of soldiers and sailors. In order to carry this act into effect, the Governor, on the 16th of June, 1864, duly commissioned Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans. The following is the letter of the Governor accompanying the commission:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., June 16, 1864. }

DEAR SIR:—The Legislature having conferred on me authority to expend the sum of \$50,000, given by the Pennsylvania railroad company, on the education and maintenance of the orphans of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors, your known patriotism, integrity and ability have led me to select you to superintend such expenditure. I send herewith a commission, appointing you to that office, and should be obliged by your preparing a plan for carrying into effect the intentions of the Legislature.

Your compensation will be six dollars a day, and necessary traveling expenses. You will also be allowed a clerk at the rate of not more than \$100 a month.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

Hon. T. H. BURROWES.

It will be noticed that the Governor asks Dr. Burrowes to prepare "a plan for carrying into effect the intentions of the Legislature." The plan as accepted by the Governor is given in full in the appendix to this report, and is in substantial accordance, as can be seen by comparing the two, with the laws now in force.

No copy of the original bill lost in the House of Representatives remains, but it was, while differing with it in form, the same in substance as Dr. Burrowes's plan. Indeed, the Governor requested Dr. Burrowes to frame it after this model, and that he did so rests upon his own testimony found in an editorial in the *School Journal* for July, 1864. The editor says: "It was stated last month that this whole project," the orphan school bill, "had failed to meet the favor of the Legislature. We are glad to be enabled,

now, to say that we were then misinformed. It was only the bill to specify and mature the details of the plan, which, for want of time, was not then acted on, but the short act now published under the proper head, was passed in its stead, giving all necessary power to effect the object. The bill that was thus lost had been carefully prepared by Professor Wickersham, principal of the State Normal school of the Second district, whose knowledge and experience in school organization will not be questioned; and *its main features have been adhered to in the plan now adopted.*"

Dr. Burrowes, soon after receiving his commission, opened an office in Lancaster, appointed Professor James Thompson, of Pittsburg, clerk, commenced organizing the system, a work for which his peculiar abilities so well fitted him. His first months were spent in preparing forms of various kinds, selecting citizens in the different counties well known for their patriotism and public spirit to act as superintending committees, seeking institutions of the desired kind willing to receive soldiers' orphans, and carrying on a large explanatory correspondence. In October, 1864, he writes, "A number of schools have already been selected in different parts of the State, sufficient, perhaps, to accommodate those who may apply during the present and coming month," but it was not until some time after that date that satisfactory contracts were made with the proprietors and schools opened for the reception of pupils. In February, 1865, he published a list of six schools and five homes with which such contracts had been made, and stated that to these there had been sent 276 orphans.

The task of finding suitable institutions willing to receive soldiers' orphans, under all the circumstances attending the matter, was one of extreme difficulty; and a man less hopeful than Dr. Burrowes, one with more calculation and less faith, would not have succeeded in accomplishing it. He had but \$50,000 at command, several of the Normal schools declined his request to erect additional buildings for the accommodation of such orphans as he might send to them, the prices asked for taking care of the orphans by a number of boarding schools to which he applied were higher than he could pay, and, worse than all, there was a general want of confidence in the permanency of the enterprise. Still, full of faith and zeal, the Superintendent labored on in his good work, and, at last, had the good fortune of seeing the obstacles that at first stood in the way of his plans in great measure overcome. The first report of the Superintendent, dated December 31, 1864, gives a history of what had been done, and lays a broad basis for the superstructure, which none but a prophetic eye could have seen at that time would be erected upon it.

The Legislature of 1865 passed an act, the second of the series of orphan school acts, (see appendix,) approved March 23, "establishing the right principle that the destitute orphans of our brave soldiers are to be

the children of the State," and appropriating \$75,000 to carry on the work for the year. Although this measure finally passed both Houses unanimously, it met in its progress some very strong opposition, and Dr. Burrowes says, "it owes its origination entirely to the wise forethought and untiring exertions of Gov. Curtin." In speaking of the members who favored it, he thanks many, but names but one, Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Senator from Chester. "He it was," so reads an editorial in the *School Journal*, "who took up the question on its merits when it reached the Senate in a shape which, to say the least of it, nothing but entire misunderstanding of the object in view could have given it, and at once set himself to disabuse the Legislature and disseminate truer and nobler views. To his intelligent course, clear explanations and persistent advocacy, it is that the final passage of the amended bill, now a law, is mainly due. To his efforts, therefore, next to Gov. Curtin, so many widows will owe relief from the burthens thus assumed by the State, and so many orphans the means of rendering themselves worthy by proper training and education of the noble names they bear."

The Superintendent felt himself so much strengthened by the act thus secured, that he declares that the plan for the education of the orphan children, heretofore going so slowly into operation for want of certainty as to its continuance, "shall now proceed with all dispatch consistent with the importance of the subject and the many yet untried details of the enterprise."

In order to show how the work of organization proceeded, I copy the following statistics, which were compiled November 30, 1865:

"Allowed applications received for admission to the schools.....	1,846
Disallowed applications received.....	67
Orders issued for admission to the schools.....	1,582
Actual admissions to the schools reported.....	1,262
Orphans discharged on application of relatives.....	16."

I also give the following list of the institutions receiving soldiers' orphans, November 30, 1865, together with the dates at which they were opened, officially, for the purpose. This list is given in this way in order that the pioneers in this noble work may have accorded to them in full credit.

Institution.	County.	When opened.
M'Alisterville	Juniata	Nov. 3, 1864.
Northern Home	Philadelphia	Nov. 25, 1864.
Children's Home	Lancaster	Dec. 5, 1864.
Paradise	Lancaster	Dec. 6, 1864.
Mount Joy	Lancaster	Dec. 20, 1864.
Pittsburg and Allegheny Home of the Friendless...	Allegheny	Jan. 1, 1865.
Pittsburg and Allegheny Soldiers' Orphan Home...	Allegheny	Jan. 1, 1865.
Orangeville	Columbia	Jan. 3, 1865.
Bridesburg Home	Philadelphia	Jan. 9, 1865.
Quakertown	Bucks	Jan. 18, 1865.
Pittsburg and Allegheny Orphan Asylum	Allegheny	Jan. 25, 1865.
North Sewickley	Beaver	April 27, 1865.
Emaus Orphan House	Dauphin	May 6, 1865.
Louisville	Perry	May 8, 1865.
Children's Home	York	May 18, 1865.
Germantown Home	Philadelphia	May 31, 1865.
St. John's Orphan Asylum	Philadelphia	July 15, 1865.
Catholic Home	Philadelphia	July 15, 1865.
St. Vincent's Home	Philadelphia	Aug. 3, 1865.
Orphan Asylum	Lancaster	Sept. 9, 1865.
Church Home	Allegheny	Sept. 25, 1865.
Harford	Susquehanna	Nov. 6, 1865.
Cassville	Huntingdon	Nov. 6, 1865.

The Superintendent in his second report, dated December 1, 1865, gives the expenses for the year at \$103,817 67. But that even he did not appreciate the magnitude of the system he was building up, appears from the following paragraph: "Inquiry may be made as to the duration of the system. It is probable that the maximum number of orphans to be maintained and educated will be reached in 1866, and that it will remain stationary during 1867 and 1868, as the number of discharges in each of these three years will probably be about equal to the number of the more juvenile class who will then attain the age of four and be admitted. In 1869 the number will begin to decrease and will rapidly fall off, by the arrival at the age of sixteen and by binding out till 1884, when the schools will close for want of inmates. It may be added that taking \$300,000 as the maximum cost, the average annual expense will be \$150,000."

In his annual message for 1866, the Governor thus aptly and eloquently refers to the orphan schools: "I have heretofore commended this charity to you, and I deem it unnecessary to add another word in asking a continuation of an appropriation which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country. When we remember that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could devise or utter, was given to our soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell, their orphans should become the children of the State, I cannot for an instant suppose that you will hesitate to continue an appropriation which is to bless their little ones, providing comfortable homes, in-

stead of leaving them in want and destitution, many of them to fall victims to vice and crime."

The most important events in the third orphan school year were the visit to Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature of some three or four hundred orphans, their exercises in the House of Representatives, with the speeches of the Governor, the Superintendent and other distinguished gentlemen; the appropriation of \$300,000 by the Legislature for the support of the schools for the year 1866; the presence of 1,157 orphans, on the 4th of July, at Philadelphia, to participate in the ceremonies connected with the return of the battle flags of Pennsylvania regiments to the State authorities, an exhibition which attracted almost as much attention as the return of the flags themselves; the opening of several new schools, one of them for the orphans of colored soldiers, and the gradual consolidation and improvement of the whole system. Good will to the system was shown in a substantial manner by the several railroad companies in giving the orphans transportation on their excursions without charge, and by the citizens of Harrisburg, Philadelphia and other places in providing for them gratuitous entertainment.

It was during this year that Ames Rowe, Esq., was appointed examiner, and Colonel Wm. L. Bear inspector of soldiers' orphan schools, both gentlemen well qualified for the positions; and, with this increased force, the visitation and inspection of schools were more carefully attended to than had previously been practicable.

The third annual report of the Superintendent shows that there were on the rolls of the thirty-six schools and homes, on the first of December, 1866, 2,681 children, and that the system had cost for the year \$309,149 26. The amount thought necessary for the coming year was \$500,000. The condition of the schools was referred to as reasonably good and improving.

The law of 1867, relating to orphan schools, was prepared mainly by Col. George F. M'Farland, then a clerk in the Department of Common Schools. It will be found in the appendix to this report. This law did not materially change the system then in operation, but it put in the shape of law much that had before simply existed as a loose plan, and added some valuable, practical features. The Legislature appropriated \$350,000. Dr. Burrowes's term of office expiring, Gov. John W. Geary, who now occupied the gubernatorial chair, appointed Col. M'Farland his successor as Superintendent of Orphan Schools, and, his nomination being confirmed by the Senate, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the first of May, 1867.

The administration of Col. M'Farland lasted from May 1, 1867, to June 1, 1871—four years and one month. During this time he established several new schools and dispensed with some old ones, but, beyond this, he had

little to do in the way of organization. This difficult work had been performed by his predecessor, so that he was able to direct his whole attention at once to the discipline and management of the schools ; and it will be acknowledged by all who have had the opportunity of knowing, that in his hands great improvement was made in these respects. From my own personal observation, I am free to say that he found some of the schools in very bad condition, and that he left them, not by any means perfect, but much improved. His administration, however, is so recent, the events that characterized it so fresh in the minds of all concerned, that it is deemed unnecessary to give, in this place, anything further of its history, than to state that the number of children in school, at the close of the respective years was, for 1867, 3,180 ; for 1868, 3,431 ; for 1869, 3,631 ; and for 1870, 3,529.

Col. M'Farland was efficiently assisted, during the whole of his administration, by Rev. C. Cornforth and Mrs. E. E. Hutter, as inspectors of soldiers' orphan schools. And it is but just to say that Gov. Geary, by his advice to the officers of the Orphan School Department, his efforts to secure full appropriations for the system, and his frequent personal visitations and inspections of the schools and homes themselves, has proven himself a warm friend of the children the Commonwealth has adopted as her own. The following extracts are taken from his annual messages :

No calculation can furnish an estimate of the benefits and blessings that are constantly flowing from these institutions. Thousands of orphan children are enjoying their parental care, moral culture and educational training, who otherwise would have suffered poverty and want, and been left to grow up in idleness and neglect. Many a widow's heart has been gladdened by the protection, comfort and religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the prayers devoutly uttered for those who have not been unmindful of them in the time of their affliction. In making the generous disposition it has done for these destitute and helpless orphans, the Legislature deserves and receives the heartiest thanks of every good citizen, all of whom will cordially approve a continuance of that beneficence. In shielding, protecting and educating the children of our dead soldiers, the Legislature is nobly performing its duty. These children are not mere objects of charity or pensioners upon our bounty, but the wards of the Commonwealth, and have just claims, earned by the blood of their fathers, upon its support and guardianship, which can only be withheld at the sacrifice of philanthropy, honor, patriotism, State pride and every principle of humanity.—*Message of 1868.*

The children who are the recipients of their benefits are the offspring of brave men, who voluntarily endangered their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of its existence, and who, glowing with patriotic ardor, fought as bravely and heroically as the noblest men in the world's history. Thousands of them who left their homes in the bloom of health, and with the brightest hopes of manhood, now sleep in death, leaving their widows and little ones to the care of the country in whose service they fell, and which promised them its protection. Their children are the wards of the Commonwealth, and too much praise cannot be awarded its

people for the munificent and tender manner in which they have thus far, through their representatives, discharged the sacred and delicate trust.—*Message of 1869.*

Most heartily have the people endorsed the past action of their representatives in relation to these schools, and there exists not a single doubt but that they will most cordially approve all necessary appropriations for the continuance of the support, education and guardianship of these adopted children of the Commonwealth. To the honor, State pride, and humanity of the Legislature is confided the guarding and maintaining of these sacred interests, and in the faithful discharge of this noble duty, you shall receive from me a special and zealous concurrence.—*Message of 1870.*

Hereafter the defenders of our country will not falter when they reflect that, should they fall, they have in the Commonwealth a parental protector of their beloved ones, who, otherwise, would be left desolate and neglected. The State has abundant cause to rejoice in what it has done for its soldiers' orphans, and to be proud of these schools which now constitute the brightest jewels that adorn its crown of glory.—*Message of 1871.*

The Legislature passed an act, in 1871, imposing the duties of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans upon the Superintendent of Common Schools, and since June 1, of that year, this noble benefaction has been administered by that officer, with what advantage to the system and with what satisfaction to those intrusting him with this power and to the people generally remains to be seen. This only is promised, that no interest the State has in these orphan children of our dead heroes, no interest of these children themselves, shall suffer while in his hands for the want of an honest and faithful performance of duty; and, he trusts, that the same generous support heretofore granted the system by the Legislature, and the same kind of sympathy for it on the part of the people, will be continued until the last destitute soldiers' orphan child in the State has been fed, clothed, instructed and cared for until he shall be able to supply his own wants and work his own way in the world.

To this sketch it will be interesting to append a list of the appropriations made by the State and donations received for the support of our orphan school system. The list will include all the money that has been disbursed by the Department.

APPROPRIATIONS.

When made.	Character.	Amount.
March 23, 1865.....	Regular.....	\$75,000 00
April 11, 1866.....	Regular.....	300,000 00
April 11, 1867.....	Regular.....	350,000 00
February 25, 1868.....	Deficit.....	31,069 77
February 35, 1868.....	Deficit.....	141,561 69
April 11, 1868.....	Regular.....	400,000 00
March 13, 1869.....	Deficit.....	50,000 00
April 14, 1869.....	Damages, Orangeville.....	5,000 00
April 16, 1869.....	Regular.....	450,000 00
March 31, 1870.....	Deficit.....	44,968 88
March 31, 1870.....	Deficit.....	44,700 00
April 6, 1870.....	Regular.....	520,000 00
May 27, 1871.....	Damages, Orangeville.....	5,000 00
May 27, 1871.....	Damages, Jacksonville.....	5,000 00
May 27, 1871.....	Regular.....	520,000 00
April 3, 1872.....	Regular.....	480,000 00
Amount of appropriations by the State.....		3,422,298 34

DONATIONS.

When made.	By whom.	Amount.
May 6, 1864.....	Pennsylvania railroad company.....	\$50,000 00
June 5, 1865.....	Loyal Association of Penn'a, Washington, D. C.....	85 06
June 5, 1865.....	A Philadelphia teacher.....	3 00
Amount of donations.....		50,088 06

Total amount..... \$3,472,386 40

If to this grand sum be added the amounts donated by individuals directly to the schools and homes for the use of the orphans, it would swell the amount many thousands of dollars.

III. ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE CONCERNING SCHOOLS FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

ACT OF 1864.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and is hereby authorized to accept the sum of fifty thousand dollars, donated by the Pennsylvania railroad company, for the education and maintenance of destitute orphan children of deceased soldiers and sailors, and appropriate the same, in such manner as he may deem best calculated to accomplish the object designed by said donation ;

the accounts of said disbursements to be settled, in the usual manner, by the Auditor General and the Governor, and make report of the same to the next Legislature.—*Pamphlet laws, page 869.*

PLAN OF DR. THOS. H. BURROWES, UNDER THE ACT OF 1864.

1. Of the persons entitled to the benefit of the act :

These will be children of either sex under the age of fifteen, resident in Pennsylvania at the time of the application, and dependent upon either public or private charity for support, or on the exertions of a mother or other person destitute of means to afford proper education and maintenance, of fathers who have been killed, or died of wounds received, or of disease contracted in the service of the United States, whether in volunteer or militia regiments of this State, or in the regular army or the naval service of the United States, but who were at the time of entering such service actual *bona fide* residents of Pennsylvania.

2. Of admission to the benefits of the act :

This will be by application by the mother, if living, or if not by the guardian or next friend, in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Orphans, setting forth the name, age, place of nativity and present residence of the child, with the extent of destitution, the name of the father and of his regiment or vessel, his rank and the manner and time of his death, accompanied by an affidavit to the facts set forth, to be presented to the common school directors of the district in which the orphan resides for approval or disapproval, according to the facts of the case, and if disapproved to be returned, with a statement of the reasons therefore ; but if approved, to be so certified by the president and secretary and transmitted to the superintending committee of the proper county, by whom it shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of Orphans, with such suggestions and remarks as shall enable him to make the proper disposition of the case ; and when approved by him an order to be issued by him for admission to such school as he shall designate ; orphans under six years of age to be placed in such nearest institution for the more juvenile class as may be proper for, and will admit them on terms to be arranged by the Superintendent ; and those above that age to be sent to the more advanced schools hereafter described, but in both cases regard to be had, as far as possible, to the religious denomination or faith of their parents.

3. Of the kind of education and maintenance :

The orphans will be clad in a neat, plain, uniform dress, according to sex, and supplied with comfortable lodgings, a sufficiency of wholesome food and proper attendance when sick ; they will be physically developed—the boys by military drill or gymnastic training, according to age, and the girls by calisthenic and other suitable exercises ; they will be habituated

to industry and the use of tools, while at school, by the various household and domestic pursuits, and mechanical and horticultural employments, suitable to the respective sexes; they will receive a full course of intellectual culture in the ordinary branches of a useful English education, having especial reference to fundamental principles and practical results; and they will be carefully trained in moral and religious principles, the latter as nearly approached as may be to the known denominational preference of the parents.

4. Of the schools to be employed under the act:

For the orphans under six years of age, suitable institutions, in any part of the State, that will receive them on proper terms and afford them fitting training and maintenance, will be employed, and they will be placed therein till arrival at the age of six years.

For the orphans over six years of age, one school will be selected, when practicable, in each of the twelve Normal school districts, of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the orphans of that age in the proper district, and having the necessary appliances to impart the physical, industrial, intellectual and moral training, necessary to render them intelligent citizens and useful members of society; but if one such institution cannot be secured in each district, a sufficient number of a smaller class will be accepted, preferring such as will admit the largest number of orphans, and afford the best instruction and accommodations, the compensation in each case to be such as shall have been previously agreed on between the institution and the Superintendent, having reference as well to a reasonable economy as to a just remuneration for the services rendered, and to be paid quarterly, on the rendition of full and sufficient accounts and vouchers; clothing, books and medical attendance to be supplied by the State or the several institutions, as the Superintendent shall decide; and all contracts for the education and maintenance of orphans to terminate for such causes and after such notice as shall be therein specified.

5. Of the control of the orphans in the schools:

The details of education and maintenance will be in the hands of the principal of each school, subject to the regulations adopted by the Superintendent and the visitation of the proper superintending committees. Each school will keep a record of all applications for apprentices or employees from among its orphan pupils; but none shall be bound or otherwise put out to any employment, without his or her own application and that of the parent, guardian or next friend, and the concurrence of the superintending committee of the proper county. All contracts of apprenticeship or for employment to be, as soon as legal authority shall be obtained therefor, between the Superintendent and master or employer, and contain a reservation of power to annul the contract in case of failure on the part of the

master or employer to fulfil all the stipulations. And the Superintendent will keep a record of the name, master, trade, term and residence of each apprentice or employee thus sent from schools.

6. Of the fund now at command under the act :

This is believed to be sufficient to commence this humane, just and patriotic undertaking, but the plan now recommended cannot be kept long enough in operation to produce any useful results, unless sufficient additions be made to it by the public authorities or private liberality, or by agencies similar to that which made the first liberal donation. It is hoped that this will be done, and that the undertaking will be continued till all our destitute soldiers' orphans shall be placed in a condition to meet the trials of life, on an equal footing with the children of those for whom their fathers died.

All accounts of the expenditure of the fund will be settled by the Auditor General, in the usual manner.

7. Of the administration of the trust under the act :

The school directors seem to be the proper board first to receive and scrutinize the application for admission ; representing as they do every part of the district, one member at least will be cognizant of the facts of each case ; and their action can take place at their regular meetings without any additional labor to themselves, and to the great convenience of the applicants.

The superintending committee of each county will consist of three, five or seven, according to circumstances ; be composed of both sexes, and will be appointed with the approval of the Governor. It will receive the application, and transmit it, with such remarks and explanations as may be useful to the Superintendent, and will also periodically visit the school in its county or district containing soldiers' orphans, and make report of its condition and of such matters as may be promotive of their welfare.

The Superintendent will perform the duties in this plan specified, as well as such others as its full and successful operation shall render necessary and proper. Especially he will visit the schools in which the orphans are placed, as often as is consistent with his other duties ; and, as the business of the trust will, except that of visitation, be mainly transacted by written correspondence, no office need, for the present at least, be established at Harrisburg. All communications will, therefore, be addressed to him at Lancaster.

ACT OF 1865.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That there is hereby granted the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the education and maintenance, during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, of the destitute orphan children of

the deceased soldiers and sailors from this State, in the service of the United States, during the existing rebellion, to be drawn on the warrant of the Governor, as it shall be needed, and to be expended and accounted for in the manner directed by said act.

SECTION 2. That the conveyances and transfers of the custody, care and control of said orphans, till their arrival at the age of sixteen years, heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, to the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, by their respective mothers, guardians or next friends, and upon said orphans, for all the purposes of education and maintenance, till their arrival at said age; and that if said orphans abscond, or be withdrawn, without his consent, from the custody of the Superintendent, or from the institutions in which he shall place them, they, and all persons withdrawing or harboring them, shall thereupon become liable to the provisions of the acts of Assembly relating to absconding apprentices.

SECTION 3. That when any of said orphans shall have arrived at the age of sixteen years, or sooner if deemed expedient, said Superintendent shall, at the written request of said orphan, and of his or her mother, guardian or next friend, put or bind him or her out to such trade or employment, and to such master, mistress or employer as shall thus be requested, and for such term as shall expire, if a male, at or before the age of twenty-one, and if a female, at or before the age of eighteen years; in which indenture of apprenticeship there shall be included such covenants for the further education of the orphan as said Superintendent shall prescribe; and such apprenticeship shall be, in all other respects not herein provided for, subject to the provisions of the acts of Assembly relating to masters and apprentices.—*See pamphlet laws, page 40.*

ACTS OF 1867.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and required to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, for three years from and after the date of said appointment. to be subject to removal, for cause, as other officers, appointed in like manner, are now, whose office shall be at Harrisburg, whose salary shall be the same as that of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and necessary traveling expenses, and who shall give bonds, with three sureties, to be approved by the Auditor General, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties; the Superintendent shall have power to appoint one clerk, and the Governor one male inspector and examiner, and one female assistant, each at a salary not exceeding one hundred dollars per month, and necessary traveling expenses, to inspect and examine the sol-

diers' orphan schools hereinafter provided for: *Provided*, That said Superintendent shall not, during the period of his superintendency, have any pecuniary interest in any of the said orphans' schools.

SECTION 2. That the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans is hereby authorized and empowered to contract with the trustees, proprietors or principals of institutions, now employed as soldiers' orphan homes and schools, possessing such good and sufficient accommodations as said Superintendent may approve, and of such other like institutions as may be necessary for the proper care and maintenance and education, at the expense of the State, and until the age of sixteen years, of the destitute orphan children of all such deceased soldiers and sailors, citizens of Pennsylvania, and soldiers who have served in Pennsylvania regiments, as have died in the service of the United States, in the late war to suppress the rebellion: *Provided*, That the Superintendent may require the institutions, receiving soldiers' orphans over ten years of age, shall have not less than twenty acres of tillable land, and accommodations for not less than one hundred and fifty soldiers' orphans, except the Lincoln Institution, in the city of Philadelphia: *And provided further*, That said Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall establish, at least one such institution for the reception of soldiers' orphans over the age of ten years, within one year after the passage of this act, in each of the twelve Normal school districts, now provided for by law, if, in the opinion of said Superintendent, the Governor concurring, the same shall be required and practicable: *And provided further*, That in no case the State shall become liable, in any manner, for the cost of erecting, repairing or furnishing any of the institutions employed as soldiers' orphan schools.

SECTION 3. That the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans is hereby authorized to receive conveyances and transfers of the custody, care and control, for all the purposes of education and maintenance, till their arrival at the age of sixteen years, of said destitute soldiers' orphans, from their respective mothers, guardians or next friends; and all such conveyances and transfers, heretofore made, or that may hereafter be made, to the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, shall be valid and binding upon said mothers, guardians and next friends, and also upon said orphans, till their arrival at the age of sixteen years; and if said orphans abscond, or be withdrawn, without his consent, from the custody of the Superintendent, or from the institution in which he shall place them, they, and all persons withdrawing or harboring them, shall thereupon become liable to the provisions of the acts of Assembly relating to absconding apprentices.

SECTION 4. That the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall, by and with the advice and approval of the Governor, prescribe rules and regulations for the government of institutions becoming soldiers' orphan schools.

designate the minimum number and grade of employees necessary, specify the character and quality of food and clothing that shall be furnished, and which shall be similar, for all institutions of the same grade, in the State, and decide upon a course of study to be pursued, which course shall embrace, at least, the usual branches of a good common school education, together with instruction in vocal music, military tactics and calisthenics, and the greatest variety possible of household and domestic pursuits and mechanical and agricultural employments, consistent with the respective sexes and ages of said orphan children and their school room studies ; he shall visit each soldiers' orphan school at least once each quarter, either in person or by deputy, remaining at least twenty-four hours in each.

SECTION 5. Application for the admission of soldiers' orphans, entitled to the benefits of this act, into the institutions established for their education and maintenance, shall be made by conveyance and transfers to the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, in accordance with provisions of section third of this act, executed, under oath, by the mother, if living, and by the guardian or next friend if the mother be dead or has abandoned said orphans ; but all applications must be approved by the board of school directors, controllers or superintending committee of the district, ward or city in which the mother resides, if she makes the application, or in which the orphans reside in other cases ; and the Superintendent may require such other certificate from a superintending committee, which committee shall be appointed and hold office at the discretion of the Superintendent, and by and with the consent of the Governor, or from such other source as he may deem necessary.

SECTION 6. That said Superintendent be and is hereby authorized and directed to procure a school or schools, or home or homes, for the children of the colored soldiers and sailors who fell in the recent rebellion, subject to the same regulations and restrictions provided in relation to the education and maintenance of the orphans of our white soldiers and sailors : *Provided*, That when he may deem it expedient to do so, the said Superintendent may waive the restriction, in regard to number of acres and extent of accommodation, in the case of schools or houses for colored orphans.

SECTION 7. That all contracts made by said Superintendent shall be characterized alike by wise economy and a just regard for services rendered ; and that no contract shall be made for a longer period than one year, unless with the sanction of the Governor, and in cases in which it is clearly the interest of the State to contract for a longer period ; such period, in no case, however, to exceed five years : *Provided*, That all the contracts made under this act may be annulled at any time for failure to fulfill the conditions of such contracts on the part of any contractor, of which failure the Governor and Superintendent shall be the judges ; and that every such contract shall

be made upon the condition of the continuance of said soldiers' orphan schools by the Legislature of the State.

SECTION 8. That the said Superintendent may, with the consent of the Governor, afford partial relief, in kind, not exceeding thirty dollars per annum for each orphan, in cases where, in his judgment, it is proper to suffer the orphans to remain with their surviving parents or relations or guardians, and to receive instructions in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 9. That all bills for the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans shall be paid quarterly, by warrant drawn directly upon the State Treasurer, signed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, who shall file a receipted bill for the same in the Auditor General's office before issuing the next quarterly warrant, which the State Treasurer is hereby forbidden to pay until such receipted bill is thus filed: *Provided*, That all amounts appropriated for the purchase of clothing, and the payment of partial relief, salaries and incidental expenses, may be drawn by the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, upon the warrants of the Governor, and the bills for the same settled semi-annually, at the Auditor General's office, in the usual manner.

SECTION 10. That the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall require monthly, quarterly and annual reports, according to such form as he shall prescribe, from each institution receiving soldiers' orphans at the expense of the State; and that said Superintendent shall, not later than the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and annually thereafter, make a detailed report to the Governor of this Commonwealth, of all the soldiers' orphans under his charge, their condition and progress, the numbers of each respective age, from four to sixteen years, and such other information as he may deem expedient, together with the statement of receipts and disbursements, by item, and estimates for ensuing years.

SECTION 11. That when any of said orphans shall have arrived at the age of sixteen, or sooner, if deemed expedient, said Superintendent shall, at the written request of said orphan, and of his or her mother, guardian or next friend, put or bind him or her out to such trade and employment, and to such master or mistress, or employer, as shall thus be requested, and for such term as shall expire, if a male, at or before the age of twenty-one, and if a female, at or before the age of eighteen years; in which indenture of apprenticeship there shall be included such covenants for the future education of the orphan as said Superintendent may prescribe; and such apprenticeship shall be in all other respects, not herein provided for, subject to the provisions of the act of Assembly relating to masters and apprentices, and the supplements thereto.

SECTION 12. That upon arrival at the age of sixteen years, each of said orphans who shall not desire to be apprenticed to a trade or employment, shall be restored to the mother, guardian or next friend, with a full outfit of clothes, and a certificate, signed by said Superintendent and the principal of the proper school, showing his or her moral standing, and literary and industrial attainments and qualifications.

SECTION. 13. That the year, for all operations under this act, shall begin on the first Monday of June in each year, and end on the day preceeding the first Monday of June of the year next succeeding; and all appropriations, hereafter made, shall be for the year, as herein determined, and made in like manner, and at the same time, as appropriations are now made for the general expenses of the government.

SECTION 14. That all acts, and parts of acts, heretofore passed, and inconsistent with this act, be and they are hereby repealed.—*See pamphlet laws, page 21.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the trustees, owner or owners of any literary or charitable institution, now incorporated, erected, endowed or established, or that may hereafter be incorporated, erected, endowed or established, by virtue of any law of this Commonwealth, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to secure, by purchase, lease, bequest or otherwise, and to hold, enjoy and use lands and buildings, not exceeding in value thirty-five thousand dollars, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; and the lands and buildings, thus secured and held, shall be exempted from all and every county, road, city, borough, poor and school tax: *Provided,* That these institutions be designated and employed as soldiers' orphan schools: *And provided also,* That the State shall never be asked, or expected, to pay any portion of the cost of said buildings and grounds.—*Page 66.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That to assist in the establishing of soldiers' orphan schools, in districts now destitute thereof, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of such schools, with the concurrence of the Governor, to advance from the fund provided for such schools, to the proprietor, or founder, of one such school, in any district now unprovided therewith, a sum of money, not exceeding five thousand dollars, as may be required to put the same in operation: *Provided,* Adequate security shall be given for the proper application thereof, by bond filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth: *And provided,* That such sum shall be deducted from the money to become due to such school, under the laws of this Commonwealth, in sums not less than five per cent. of the amount ad-

vanced, to be taken from each quarterly payment made to said school, or so that such discounts may, during the time contracted for, amount to the sum loaned.—*See pamphlet laws, page 85.*

ACT OF 1868.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That the act, entitled “An Act to provide means for the establishment of a soldiers’ orphans’ school in each State Normal school district of this Commonwealth, now destitute thereof,” approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, be so construed as to permit the Superintendent, the Governor concurring, to grant the aid it provides to one such institution for advanced and one for primary pupils, in each district, as may have been established hereafter for districts destitute thereof, whether such institutions be located within such district or in an adjoining district convenient of access: *Provided, That* the money advanced under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the money appropriated to soldiers’ orphan schools.—*See pamphlet laws, page 49.*

ACT OF 1869.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That the true intent of the act granting an increase of capital to certain institutions becoming soldiers’ orphan schools, approved April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be taken to be that no tax shall be assessed or collected on any property used or entered upon for the purposes mentioned in said act, after the date of and during said occupancy, the assessed valuation of which shall not exceed the sum mentioned in said act.—*See pamphlet laws, page 95.*

ACT OF 1871.

SECTION 43. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That from and after the passage of this act all the duties performed by the Superintendent of Soldiers’ Orphans shall be done and performed by the Superintendent of Common Schools: *Provided, That* the Superintendent of Common Schools shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Soldiers’ Orphans, give bond, with three sufficient securities, to be approved by the Auditor General, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties as Superintendent of said orphans’ schools: That for the additional duties imposed by this act upon the Superintendent of Common Schools, he shall receive, annually, twelve hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to his present salary as Superintendent of Common Schools.—*See pamphlet laws, page 219.*

IV. FORMS FOR ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

To J. P. WICKERSHAM, *Superintendent of destitute Orphans of deceased Soldiers and Sailors of the State of Pennsylvania* :

SIR:—I as.....of.....do hereby apply for an order for.....education and maintenance, in accordance with the provisions of the act, entitled “An Act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State,” approved April 9, A. D. 1867 ; and on condition of the granting of said order, and in consideration of the education and maintenance of the orphan above named, according to the plan adopted for carrying said act into effect, I do hereby resign and transfer to said Superintendent, and to his successors in office, the custody, care and control of said orphan, for said purpose, till.....arrival at the full age of sixteen years, with the full right to put or bind.....out on.....arrival at said age, for such employment or trade, to such employer or master, and during such term as said Superintendent shall then select, with the written assent of said orphan and of myself.

In furtherance whereof, I hereto append the following statement of facts in relation to said orphant, with my signature and affidavit thereto.

*.....[SEAL.]
.....P. O.

Witness presents: † }

STATEMENT.

The above named.....was born on the.....day of.....eighteen hundred.....; now resides in.....common school district.....county, Pa.; is the.....of.....and.....is in destitute circumstances, being dependent for support on..... The father of this orphan was an actual resident of.....in the county of.....in this State, where, on.....day of.....186 , he.....in

*The mother or guardian must sign here.

†Two, if mark is made.

company.....,regiment.....and.....in
the service of the United States at.....in.....on the.....
day of.....186 , being then in rank a

The said father was of the.....denomination in religion, and the
subscriber accordingly desires that his orphan shall be trained up in the
same creed and observances.

*.....[SEAL.]

.....PA., ss :

Personally appeared before mein and for said.....
the above subscribed.....who being duly.....does say
that the facts set forth in the foregoing statement are true, to the best of
.....knowledge and belief. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and seal, this.....day of.....187

.....[SEAL.]

I do hereby certify on honor, that.....the father of the or-
phan above named, was enlisted in company....., commanded by Captain
.....,regiment, commanded by Col.....at.....
on the.....day of.....186 , and that he continued to serve
well and faithfully until he†.....in the discharge of his duty
on the.....day of.....186 , at.....

.....
Late.....Co.....Regt.

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

.....COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT,
.....County, Pa.

It is hereby certified, that the foregoing application and statement were
duly laid before the board of directors of the above named district, and
having been carefully examined, are found to be true and correct, as far as
the facts are known to this board. The orphan therein named is accord-
ingly recommended as a proper person for education and maintenance, under
the provisions of the laws on the subject. This orphan reads well in.....
reader, is.....developed physically, and in.....health.

Signed and attested, by order of the board, this.....day of.....187

....., *President.*

....., *Secretary.*

*The mother or guardian must sign here.

†If the father died after being discharged, the certificate of a regular physician, cer-
tifying under oath, that, in his opinion, the father died of disease contracted in the
service, must accompany the application.

CERTIFICATE OF SUPERINTENDING COMMITTEE.

It is hereby certified, that the facts set forth in the foregoing application and statement are true and correct, so far as the same are known to this committee. The orphan therein named is therefore recommended for admission to the proper school for more.....pupils.

.....County.

.....187

Chn. of Sup. Com.....County.

NOTE.—If the mother has re-married, this application must be executed by a guardian.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

To J. P. WICKERSHAM, *Superintendent*:

SIR:—I, theof.....do hereby make application for h... discharge from the custody, care and control which you now possess by virtue of the act, entitled “An Act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State,” approved April 9, 1867, in furtherance whereof, I hereto append the following statement of facts, with signature and affidavit thereto:

STATEMENT.

The above named.....was born on the.....day of 18 , and was a resident of.....county, State of Pennsylvania, where application for admission to school was made, and is at this time a pupil in the.....

And I further declare that my reasons for asking for the discharge of said child are.....

And further, that I now have in my possession ample means for h..... education and maintenance.

.....and subscribed before me, }
this.....day of.....187 }P. O
..... }County, Pa.

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

.....Common School District.

.....County, Pennsylvania.

It is hereby certified, that the foregoing application and statement were duly laid before the board of directors of the above named district, and

having been carefully examined, are found to be true and correct, as far as the facts are known to this board. The orphan therein named is accordingly recommended for discharge, under the provisions of the laws on the subject.

Signed and attested, by order of the board, this....day of.....187
 , *President*.
 , *Secretary*.

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

..... } ss :
Pennsylvania, }

Personally appeared before me....., of
, who being duly.....according
 to law, doth depose and say that the annexed bill is correct, and that the
 prices charged are those agreed upon by contract with the State and no
 more; that no commission, abatement or allowance has been or is to be
 made to any party to the contract; that the children charged for were
 actually present and in school during the time charged for, except when
 absent at regular vacations, on physician's certificate of disability, without
 leave not exceeding thirty days, of which absence the State Superintendent
 has been duly informed, or by order of the State Superintendent; and that
 when absent without leave they were returned at the expense of the insti-
 tution, in the shortest possible time; and that the Superintendent of Sol-
 diers' Orphan Schools had no pecuniary interest in the soldiers' orphan
 school of which I am the principal or manager, for the period covered by
 the annexed account against the State; and further deponent saith not.

.....and subscribed before me, }
 this.....day of.....18 } }

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO A NORMAL SCHOOL.

To J. P. WICKERSHAM, *Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools* :

SIR:—I,, having been honorably discharged
, 187 , from the Soldiers' Orphan School at.....
, at the age of sixteen years, and desiring to become a teacher
 in the Common Schools of the State, hereby make application for admis-
 sion into the State Normal School at....., Pa.,
 under the provision made by law for that purpose. If admitted, I pledge
 myself to obey the regulation of the school, and to pursue my studies with
 diligence.

.....
, 187 .

RECOMMENDATION.

The undersigned, Principal of the Soldiers' Orphan School at.....
, hereby recommends.....,
 whose Post office address is....., for admission
 into a State Normal School, believing that.....disposition and talents
 specially fit.....for a teacher.

.....
Principal.

ORDER OF ADMISSION TO A NORMAL SCHOOL.

To....., *Principal State Normal School,*
, Pa.

Please admit....., a Soldiers' Orphan, into your
 school, to be boarded, instructed and furnished with text-books, according
 to contract, for one year from date of entrance, unless removed by my
 order. As soon as the orphan shall have been admitted, you will be kind
 enough to inform me, by letter, stating the date of admission.

The design of sending this orphan to a Normal School is, that.....
 may be fully prepared to teach in the Common Schools of the State, and
 you will therefore adopt such a course of study and discipline for.....
 as in your judgment will best conduce to that end.

Yours respectfully,

....., *Superintendent.*

HARRISBURG, PA.,, 187 .

DIPLOMA FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The following is the form adopted for Diplomas to Soldiers' Orphans:

PENNSYLVANIA PROVIDES FOR HER SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.



This Bill

Is to Certify that _____ of _____
who died in the Service of his Country during the War of the Rebellion, entered
the Soldiers' Orphan _____ at _____ under the authority of the
State, _____ 18____, and left it _____ 18____, at the age of sixteen years,
having studied diligently during that time, and borne a good moral character.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the State Superintendent and the Principal and Teachers of said
Soldiers' Orphan _____ have hereunto affixed their names this _____ day of _____ 18____.

State Superintendent.

Principal.

Teachers.

V. R E P O R T S.

WEEKLY REPORT.

.....*Soldiers' Orphan*.....
187

To J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Superintendent S. O. Schools:

SIR:—The following report is submitted for the week ending.....187

Number on roll as per last report.....		
Number admitted on order....		
.....		
.....		
Number admitted on transfer.....		
.....		
.....		

Total.		
Number discharged on age.....		
.....		
Number discharged on order.....		
.....		
Number discharged on transfer.....		
.....		
.....		
Deaths.....		

Total on roll.....		
Number absent with leave		
.....		
Number absent without leave.....		
.....		
.....		
Number present, males....., females....., total.....		

NOTE.—The blanks to be filled in all cases with names and dates.

.....,
Principal.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

.....*Soldiers' Orphan*.....
187

To J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Superintendent Soldiers' Orphan Schools :

SIR :—The following report is submitted for the quarter ending187

<i>I. Statistical summary.</i>		
Number admitted from commencement on order.....		
Number admitted from commencement on transfer.....		
Total.....	.....
Number discharged from commencement on age.....		
Number discharged from commencement on transfer.....		
Number discharged from commencement on order.....		
Deaths.....		
Total.....	.....
Number remaining on roll.....187	.....
<i>II. Quarterly report.</i>		
Number on roll as per last quarterly report....		
Number admitted on order.....		
Number admitted on transfer.....		
Total.....	.....
Number discharged on age.....		
Number discharged on order.....		
Number discharged on transfer.....		
Deaths.....		
Number remaining on roll.....187	.....
Number absent with leave.....		
Number absent without leave.....		
Number present, males.....females.....total.....		

NOTE.—Accompanying this report there must be sent, on sheets the same size as this form, a report from the physician of the institution, and lists as follows :

1. List of children discharged, with dates and causes.
2. List of children transferred, with dates.
3. List of deaths, with dates and diseases causing the same.
4. List of children admitted, with dates.
5. List of absentees, with the date of leaving school and returning and cause of absence.
6. List of teachers.
7. List of employees.
8. List of notable visitors.

The Superintendent will also be thankful for any additional information that may be calculated to increase his knowledge of the condition and working of the institution.

....., *Principal.*

REPORT OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

.....187

To J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent Orphan Schools:

SIR:—I,, trustee of,
a soldiers' orphan child, hereby present the following report for the past
six months:

Age of child
Whole amount of money received from the State on his account.. _____
Amount received at the last payment..... _____

How the last amount received was expended:
.....
.....

How the child has been employed during the last six months:
.....
Length of time he has attended school during the last six months.....

.....,
Trustee.

RECEIVED, 187 , of J. P. WICKERSHAM, Superin-
tendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, dollars, for relief of
..... a soldiers' orphan in destitute circum-
stances, for the six months ending 187

.....,
Trustee.

INSPECTION REPORT.

.....187

To J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Supt. Soldiers' Orphan Schools:

SIR:—The following is the report of my inspection of the.....
....., made 187

GROUNDS.

Extent.....
 Condition of grounds and sur-
 roundings

BUILDINGS.

Condition as to repair,
 Condition as to } Culinary dep't,
 cleanliness: } School rooms..
 } Dormitories ..
 Adaptation to the purpose.....

FURNITURE.

General condition of furniture..
 Condition of beds and bedding,
 Condition of tables and table fur-
 niture,
 Condition of school furniture...

CHILDREN.

Number of children present....
 Condition as to health.....
 Condition as to cleanliness.....
 Condition as to morale.....

FOOD.

Condition of the food.....

CLOTHING.

Condition as to quantity.....
 Condition as to quality.....

THE SCHOOL.

Number of teachers.....
 Character of the teaching.....
 Advancement of the pupils....
 Discipline.....
 Reading: } No. of books in li-
 } brary
 } No. of periodicals
 taken

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.

Number of employees,
 Condition of the indus- } Boys',
 tries: } Girls',

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ADVANTAGES.

Moral and religious condition of
 the institution.....

THE INSTITUTION AS A WHOLE.

Condition of the institution as a
 whole

IMPROVEMENT SINCE PREVIOUS VISIT.

Degree of progress in improve-
 ment.....

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

.....,
Inspector S. O. Schools.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS.

1. Except where positive results are required, the inspectors will fill up the blanks with the numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, meaning, respectively, *very good, good, tolerably good, middling, rather poor, poor, very poor.*

2. The inspectors are directed to point out, on the spot, to the authorities of the several institutions, what they may think requires amendment, and insist upon the needed changes.

3. Details which cannot be properly expressed in the report should be promptly communicated to the Superintendent, either in person or by letter.

VI. OFFICIAL CIRCULARS.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, No. 1.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, ORPHAN SCHOOLS, }
HARRISBURG, June 1, 1871. }

To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :

By an act of the Legislature, approved May 27, 1871, the undersigned has been entrusted with the supervision of the soldiers' orphans of the Commonwealth, with whom, from the present date, all official business appertaining thereto must be transacted.

While this delicate trust has not been sought, coming, as it is believed it does, with the good will of all concerned, it is assumed with a full sense of its importance, and the most sincere desire to administer it in such a way as to secure the orphans of our dead heroes the greatest measure of good possible from a benefaction, which, in the breadth of its liberality, has no parallel in the history of this or any other country. In this noble work I hope to have the active and earnest co-operation of all concerned in the management of the trust, and the sympathy of the public.

The immediate attention of those interested is asked to the following special directions :

1. All clothing for the pupils in the several institutions will hereafter be furnished by the principals or managers of the same, subject, as to its kind, quality and quantity, to the control of the Superintendent. Accounts for clothing, when presented for settlement, must be accompanied by sworn statements as to their accuracy.

2. All clothing to be purchased for the quarter commencing with the date hereof, will be substantially the same, in kind, as heretofore. Such changes as it shall be found advisable to make, will be made known in time to carry them into effect at the beginning of the quarter commencing September next.

3. All children now in the schools over sixteen years of age, and all others as soon they reach that age, must be promptly discharged. No exception can be made, under the present law, in favor of those who have been in the schools a less time than two years.

4. The vacation for the present year will commence on Friday, July 28, and continue until Friday, September 8. The annual examination at the several schools will take place during the two or three weeks preceding the vacation.

5. A meeting of principals, managers, inspectors and others interested in the soldiers' orphan schools will be called at an early day at Harrisburg.

6. The Superintendent expects to be able to visit every institution in the State in which there are soldiers' orphans under instruction before the coming vacation. Having prepared, in 1864, at the request of Governor Curtin, the original plan for the education and maintenance of soldiers' orphans, after which, in their main features, all subsequent plans have been modeled, he feels not only a formal or public, but a deep personal interest in the success of the system, and will do all in his power to promote it.

J. P. WICKERSHAM, *Superintendent.*

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, }
HARRISBURG, June 27, 1871. }

To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and Homes:

The present school year will end on Friday, the 28th of July.

The annual examinations will take place at the several schools and homes during the two or three weeks preceding that date. Each examination may continue as many days as those directly controlling it shall deem advisable, but the time of holding the examination must be made to include the day of visitation by the State officers named below.

The examinations will be conducted mainly by the principals or superintendents and teachers of the respective schools and homes, who, at their close, will report to this Department, in the form prescribed, the names of the pupils in the different grades, and in each class of the same, and the relative standing of each pupil.

For the purpose of witnessing, to the greatest practicable extent, the examinations, and learning the degree of faithfulness with which the work of instruction has been carried on, representatives from this Department will be present at the several institutions on certain days, as follows:

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

At Children's Home, Lancaster, Monday morning, July 17.

At Northern Home, Twenty-third and Brown streets, Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 18.

At Lincoln Institution, 308 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 19.

At Church Home, Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 19.

At Bridgewater, Bucks county, Thursday, July 20.

At Chester Springs, Chester county, Saturday, July 22.

At Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, Monday afternoon and evening, July 24.

While in Philadelphia, the Superintendent will also make brief visits to the other institutions in which there are soldiers' orphans.

INSPECTOR REV. C. CORNFORTH.

At P. and A. Orphan Asylum, Allegheny city, Tuesday, July 18.

At Uniontown, Fayette county, Wednesday, July 19.

At Episcopal Church Home, Lawrenceville, Thursday, July 20.

At Home for Friendless, Allegheny city, Thursday, July 20.

At Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Friday, July 21.

At Dayton, Armstrong county, Monday, July 24.

At Mereer, Mereer county, Wednesday, July 26.

At Titusville, Crawford county, Thursday, July 27.

At Mansfield, Tioga county, Friday, July 28.

JAMES L. PAUL, ESQ., CHIEF CLERK ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

At Andersonburg, Perry county, Tuesday, July 25.

At Loysville, Perry county, Wednesday, July 26.

At York, York county, Thursday, July 27.

DEPUTY STATE SUPERINTENDENT HOUCK.

At Womelsdorf, Berks county, Monday, July 24.

At White Hall, Cumberland county, Tuesday, July 25.

At Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Wednesday, July 26.

At Harford, Susquehanna county, Thursday, July 27.

REV. O. H. MILLER, SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

At Cassville, Huntingdon county, Tuesday, July 25.

At M'Alisterville, Juniata county, Thursday, July 27.

SAMUEL GLENN, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, BUTLER COUNTY.

At St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler, Tuesday, July 25.

The Superintendent will probably attend some of the examinations with Messrs. Houck, Miller and Paul. He has now arranged to be at White Hall and M'Alisterville.

Mrs. E. E. Hutter, Lady Inspector, will be present at a number of the examinations, as will also, it is hoped, His Excellency Governor Geary, and the several members of the Board of State Charities.

It is hereby recommended,

1st. That the examinations be so arranged at the different schools and homes as to close on the day the State authorities have appointed to be present.

2d. That the examinations be public.

3d. That superintendents, directors and teachers of common schools, members of superintending committees, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors, and citizens who are interested in the noble work of educating our orphan children, of the proper localities, be specially invited to attend and take part in the examinations.

4th. That every arrangement be made before-hand necessary to facilitate the examinations.

The regulations heretofore issued from this Department, concerning vacation, remain in force, and must be conformed to by all concerned.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Superintendent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, }
HARRISBURG, August 14, 1871. }

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :

Under the provisions of the appropriation bill of 1871, the amounts allowed the several institutions for the education and maintenance, including clothing, of soldiers's orphan children for the present year, are as follows :

To the institutions named below, \$150 will be allowed for each child above ten years of age, and \$115 for each child of less than that age, viz : Dayton, Phillipsburg, White Hall, Uniontown, Cassville, M'Alisterville, Mt. Joy, Harford, Mansfield, Titusville, Chester Springs, Bridgewater, Emaus, Andersonburg, Mercer, Soldiers' Orphan Institute and Lincoln Institution.

To the several homes and asylums that have never received any appropriations from the State, \$100 will be allowed for each child of legal age.

To the several homes and asylums that have received, at any time, appropriations from the State, \$115 will be allowed for each child of legal age.

It will be seen upon examination, that these allowances are in strict accordance with the act, and they cannot be departed from. The authorities of the several institutions must govern themselves accordingly in making out their bills.

A full account of all purchases for clothing must be kept, and, also, of all clothing issued to each child ; but these accounts need not be presented to this Department for settlement until near the close of the year.

No bill will be approved and placed in the hands of the Auditor General for payment until the institution presenting it has on file all reports due the Department.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, }
HARRISBURG, August 15, 1871. }

To the Trustees of Soldiers' Orphans Receiving Partial Out-Door Relief:

Your attention is respectfully called to the following information and directions for managing your trust:

1. Under the appropriation act of 1871, no expense for orphan children receiving partial out-door relief, incurred prior to June 1, 1871, can be now paid without a special, future appropriation. Such bills, however, remaining unsettled by the late administration, may be sent to this Department, where they will be filed to await the action of the Legislature.

2. Payments of this kind will be made hereafter on the first of September and the first of March, each for six months, the first six months ending December 1, and the second June 1.

3. Before payments are made the Department will require the blanks in the prescribed form of report to be filled up and forwarded, accompanied with a receipted bill for the amount agreed upon.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, NO. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, }
HARRISBURG, September 15, 1871. }

To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes:

Your attention is respectfully called to the following directions:

I. CLOTHING.

1. *General Rules in Regard to Clothing.*—First, the clothing for the respective sexes must be uniform in each institution. Second, the boys' clothing must be *military* in style. Third, the clothing must be seasonable, good in kind, and sufficient in quantity for Sunday and every-day wear and for weekly changes.

2. *Kinds of Clothing.*—In the matter of the kinds of clothing, much is left to the judgment and taste of the authorities of the different schools and homes; but they are expected to provide their children with at least one suit in substantial conformity to the following suggestions:

For BOYS, a *West Point gray cadet suit*, consisting of *pants*, with black stripes down the sides; *jacket*, buttoned to the neck, American eagle or Pennsylvania State buttons; *cap*, gray, to match suit. Or, *dark navy blue suit*, consisting of *pants* and *jacket* made same as described in gray suit; *cap*, dark blue, to match suit. Or, *dark blue jacket* and *light Kersey pants*, made in military style, with *cap*, dark blue, to match suit.

For GIRLS, in winter, a *dress* of black alpaca-poplin, trimmed with blue or red; or alpaca-poplin, wine color, blue or plaid, trimmed with same material as quillings or bands; black cloth *coat*; winter *hat*. In summer, a *dress* of white drilling, pink calico, gingham or delaine; straw *hat*, neatly trimmed, and summer *sacque*.

3. *Price List for Making Clothing and Mending Shoes.*—Until further orders the prices allowed for making clothing and mending shoes will be as follows:

FOR GIRLS.		FOR BOYS.	
Sunday dresses.....	60 cents.	Pants, winter ..	65 cents.
Every-day dresses.....	40 "	Jackets, winter	1 10 "
Chemises.....	15 "	Pants, summer, lined.....	40 "
Drawers.....	15 "	Pants, summer, unlined.....	30 "
Aprons, low.....	8 "	Jackets, summer, lined.....	50 "
Aprons, with bodies.....	16 "	Jackets, summer, unlined.....	40 "
Skirts.....	20 "	Shirts, muslin	35 "
Skirts, with bodies.....	30 "	Shirts, woolen	30 "
FOR MENDING SHOES.			
For pair of half-soles.....	60 cents.	For each patch.....	7 cents.
For pair of heel-taps.....	20 "	For each seam sewed	3 "
For each toe-tap.....	10 "		

No allowance will be made for mending clothing.

4. *Mode of Keeping Clothing Accounts.*—The authorities of the several schools will have to keep two clothing accounts: First, an *INVOICE ACCOUNT*, in which must be kept the amounts paid for clothing, and the transportation of clothing, together with the charges made for making clothing and mending shoes. Vouchers must be kept corresponding with the amounts paid out. These amounts, at the end of the year, must equal \$25 multiplied by the average number of children in the institution above ten years of age, *plus* \$19 16 multiplied by the average number of children below that age. Second, an *ISSUE ROLL*, in which each child is carefully charged with every article issued to him and all the shoe mending he has had done. This issue roll must show that the *average* value of the clothing and mending of each child in the institution above ten years of age, for

the year, is \$25; and of that for each child below ten years of age, it is \$19 16. Of the children above ten years of age, each child must receive at least twenty-one dollars (\$21) worth of clothing; and of those below ten years, each child must receive at least sixteen dollars (\$16) worth. Copies of the invoice account with vouchers and bills, and of the issue rolls must be forwarded to the Department at the close of the last quarter, of the year. These need not be in duplicate.

These directions, as to clothing, except so far as the general rules relating to it and the kinds suggested are concerned, have no reference to the homes which receive only \$100 and \$115 for the instruction and maintenance of each child. In their case, the children must be clothed subject to inspection, and no special accounts for clothing need be kept or rendered.

II. RULES RELATING TO CHARGES.

1. Children discharged or transferred may be charged for until they leave the institution.

2. No charge can be allowed for children until they actually enter the institution.

3. No allowance for pay can be made for children entering an institution without orders.

4. Children who are absent more than thirty days, either with or without leave, except at the regular vacations, are not to be charged for without the consent of the State Superintendent.

III. FOOD.

No regular bill of fare will be prescribed. All the schools and homes will certainly provide food for their children that is proper in variety, healthy in kind and sufficient in quantity, and nothing more is desired.

IV. SLEEPING APARTMENTS.

Care must be taken that the sleeping apartments are all *well ventilated* and *not over-crowded*. The beds and bedding must be clean and comfortable.

V. INDUSTRIES.

As soon as possible there should be organized in all the schools and homes some means of giving *systematic* employment, both in winter and summer, to the children during working hours. *Mere job or chore work does not furnish the required industrial discipline*. The work done will form a feature at the next annual examination.

VI. MILITARY TACTICS.

Drills in military tactics must be *systematically* kept up in all the institutions where there are boys over ten years of age. The boys in all the schools will be expected to be proficient in the "School of the Company" by the next examination.

VII. COURSE OF STUDY.

The *branches* now taught in the different grades will be continued, with the addition of object lessons in the first four grades, and grammar in the eighth grade. The extent to which each branch shall be studied in the several grades is left to the teachers. Progress will be measured more by the proficiency of the pupils in the several branches, as exhibited to the inspectors and at the examination, than by the number of books or parts of books they have passed over. Due attention should be given to vocal music, the writing of original compositions and drawing.

VIII. INSTRUCTION.

The teachers employed should be skillful. Special attention should be paid to the manner of teaching the younger pupils. Above all, the children should be trained morally. They should live in a moral atmosphere. The example of noble christian lives should be constantly before them. Every day should witness their rising to a higher moral plane. The end that should be kept constantly in view by all connected with the education of these soldiers' orphans, is to make them, not so much good scholars, as good citizens and good men and women.

I shall expect to learn very soon that a *well organized* Sabbath school has been established in connection with every school and home in the State where that good work has not been already done.

IX. REPORTS.

The Department will hereafter require reports as follows:

1. *Weekly* and *quarterly* reports, for which printed forms will be furnished.
2. An annual *instruction* report, similar to the one made the present year.
3. An annual *report in writing*, giving an account of the progress and improvement made during the year, and the sanitary, industrial, educational and moral condition of the institution, together with the history of individual children, so far as may be necessary, to show the character of the work done, and any additional information that it may be desirable to communicate. Abstracts of these reports will be printed in the annual report of the Department.

All reports due the Department from any institution must be on file in the form required before its bills are approved.

X. CHILDREN WHO HAVE LEFT SCHOOL.

The authorities of the different institutions are enjoined to use their best efforts to obtain suitable employment for the children leaving school at the age of sixteen, to keep up a correspondence with them, to bring them back to the institution at stated times, in short, to be fathers to the fatherless, that the noblest benefaction ever made by a Christian State may produce its richest fruit.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, No. 6.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, ORPHAN SCHOOLS, }
HARRISBURG, *March 11, 1872.* }

To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools :

1. Your bills for the current quarter, the last quarter of the present school year, must be accompanied with the required clothing accounts. These will consist, first, of an INVOICE ACCOUNT, presenting a full detailed statement of all purchases of clothing and all moneys paid out or charges made on account of clothing during the year. This statement should be plainly written on one side of sheets of foolscap paper. An inventory of the stock on hand should be appended. Second, of an ISSUE ROLL, in which each child is carefully charged, at their cost prices, with the articles he has received. Forms will be furnished for this purpose. In this connection attention is called to paragraph 4, of Circular No. 5.

2. The annual written and instruction reports now required from each institution must be on file here by the first of August. The written reports, if not exceeding in length three pages of the report of the Department, will be published in full. These reports should give brief accounts of the progress and improvement made during the year, and the sanitary, industrial, educational and moral condition of each institution, and any additional information that may be deemed desirable.

3. Each school will be expected to furnish, with the reports named above, as complete a list as it is practicable to prepare, of all children who have gone from it at the age of sixteen, and stating how they are now employed, in the manner of the partial lists contained in the last annual report of this Department.

4. All the schools will be visited and carefully inspected by both the inspectors during the current quarter, and no further bills from any one will be paid unless a paper, signed by these officers, shall be placed on file, certifying that it is in all respects in a satisfactory condition; or in the absence of such paper, unless by personal inspection, the Superintendent is convinced that the institution is managed in accordance with the requirements of law and the directions of this Department.

5. A beautiful Diploma for the "Sixteeners" is now being engraved, and, it is expected, will be ready for delivery in a few weeks.

6. The annual examinations at the several schools will take place this year about the usual time. Details will be made known in another circular.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Superintendent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR, No. 7.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, }
HARRISBURG, June 17, 1872. }

To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes:

Vacation this year will commence on Monday, July 22, and continue till Monday, September 2, six weeks.

The annual examinations at the several institutions may continue as many days as those directly controlling them shall deem advisable, but the time of holding each examination must be made to include the day of the visitation of the State officers named below.

The State officers, when present, will conduct the examinations, calling on such persons to assist them as they may deem proper; and it is hereby directed that, in general, they limit the examination in the lower classes to some one branch of instruction, reserving most of the time for a more general examination of the higher classes, or the classes containing pupils soon to leave the institutions.

The reports of the examinations will be made out as last year, by the officers of the several Schools and Homes, and forwarded to this Department.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Inspectors, Rev. C. Cornforth and Mrs. E. E. Hutter, will hold a special examination at the Lincoln Institution, 308 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 26.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE HOMES.

The Inspectors will also visit the several Homes, and examine the pupils as follows :

Catholic Home, Philadelphia, Thursday, June 27, A. M.
 St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia, Thursday, June 27, P. M.
 Industrial School, Philadelphia, Friday, June 28, A. M.
 Church Home, Philadelphia, Friday, June 28, P. M.
 Orphan Home, Germantown, Saturday, June 29, A. M.
 St. Vincent Asylum, Tacony, Saturday, June 29, P. M.
 Lancaster Home and St. James' Orphan Asylum, Lancaster, Monday, July 1.
 York Home, York, Tuesday, July 2, A. M.
 Pittsburg and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, Allegheny, Wednesday, July 3.
 St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler, Friday, July 5.
 Episcopal Church Home, Pittsburg, Saturday, July 6, A. M.
 Home of the Friendless, Allegheny, Saturday, July 6, P. M.

The Superintendent will be at—

Orphan Home, Womelsdorf, Friday, July 5.
 Orphan Home, Rochester, Tuesday, July 16, P. M.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE SCHOOLS.

The Superintendent will attend—

At Andersonburg, Perry county, Wednesday, July 10.
 At Loysville, Perry county, Wednesday evening and Thursday morning, July 10 and 11.
 At Cassville, Huntingdon county, Friday, July 12.
 At Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Wednesday, July 17.
 At Mercer, Mercer county, Friday, July 19.

Inspector Cornforth will attend—

At Uniontown, Fayette county, Monday, July 8.
 At Dayton, Armstrong county, Wednesday, July 10.
 At Titusville, Crawford county, Friday, July 12.
 At Mansfield, Tioga county, Tuesday, July 16.
 At Harford, Susquehanna county, Thursday, July 18.
 Wilkesbarre Home, Friday, July 19.
 White Hall, Cumberland county, Saturday, July 20.

Deputy State Superintendent Houck will attend—

At Chester Springs, Chester county, Tuesday, July 16.
 At Soldiers' Orphan Institute, Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 17.
 At Bridgewater, Bucks county, Thursday, July 18.
 At Mount July, Lancaster county, Friday, July 19.

Mr. J. N. Beistle, of the School Department, will attend—

At M'Alisterville, Juniata county, Thursday, July 18.

Several County Superintendents and other gentlemen not named will take part in the examinations.

Mrs. E. E. Hutter, Lady Inspector, will attend a number of the examinations at the schools, and invitations to be present will be extended to His Excellency Governor Geary and the Board of State Charities.

An exhibition of industrial skill and a military drill will form a feature in the examinations. Drawing and copy books should be ready for inspection.

The examinations will be, as heretofore, public; and the authorities of the several schools are requested to invite specially the presence of directors and teachers of common schools, members of superintending committees, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors, and such other citizens of the several localities as have interested themselves in the work of educating our orphan children.

The examinations will commence as nearly as practicable at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Every arrangement should be made beforehand, to prevent unnecessary delay.

The regulations for vacation will be the same as heretofore.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, }
HARRISBURG, PA., May 9, 1872. }

.....,

Principal S. O. School at

DEAR SIR:—Under an act of the recent session of the Legislature, I propose to place, near the first of September next, about fifteen soldiers' orphans of proper age and qualifications in the State Normal schools with the design of training them for teachers.

My purpose in writing is to ask you to make this fact as widely known among those who are or have been pupils at your school as may be practicable, and report to this Department from time to time, the names of such competent persons as may desire to avail themselves of the opportunity so generously offered them by the State of preparing for a noble profession. All names sent in should be accompanied with testimonials of scholarship, character and fitness.

The conditions on which pupils will be admitted into the Normal schools on this foundation are the following:

1. They must be over sixteen years of age.

2. All their expenses for boarding, tuition and text-books will be paid. Any other expenses they must pay for themselves.
3. They must agree to remain at school for at least one year.
4. They must agree to be directed in their studies by the faculty of the school to which they are sent, and by this Department.

Very respectfully,

J. P. WICKERSHAM,

Superintendent.

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